

# PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

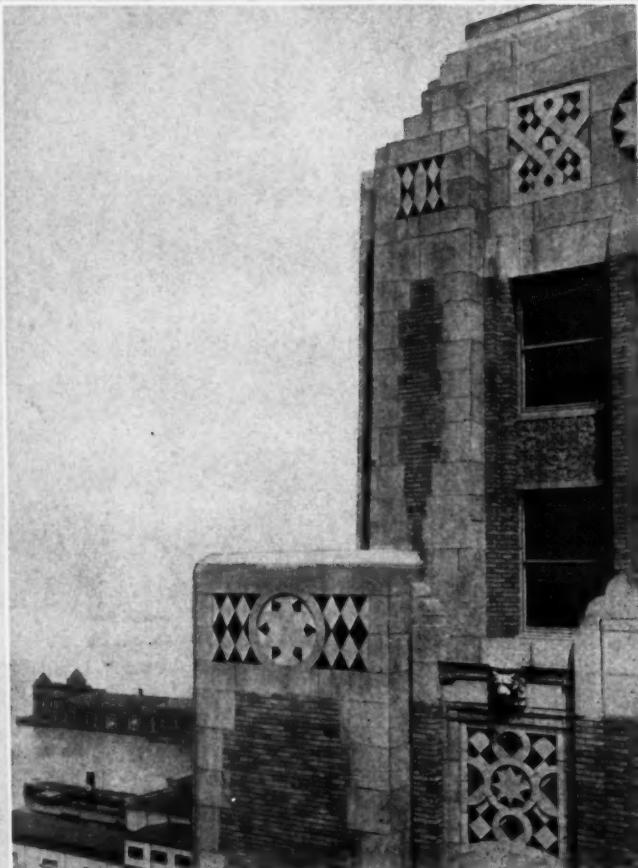
WITH WHICH THE INSPECTOR IS COMBINED



VOLUME XXXI · JUNE · 1927 · NUMBER SIX

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# TERRA COTTA



*for a  
Colorful  
American  
Architecture*

DETAIL of upper stories,  
New York Evening Post  
Building, New York City,  
Horace Trumbauer, Architect.  
Trimmed with Terra  
Cotta and enriched with Poly-  
chrome Terra Cotta panels.

The setback type of design which carries the promise of a beautiful American style calls insistently for the decorative grace of appropriate color enrichment.

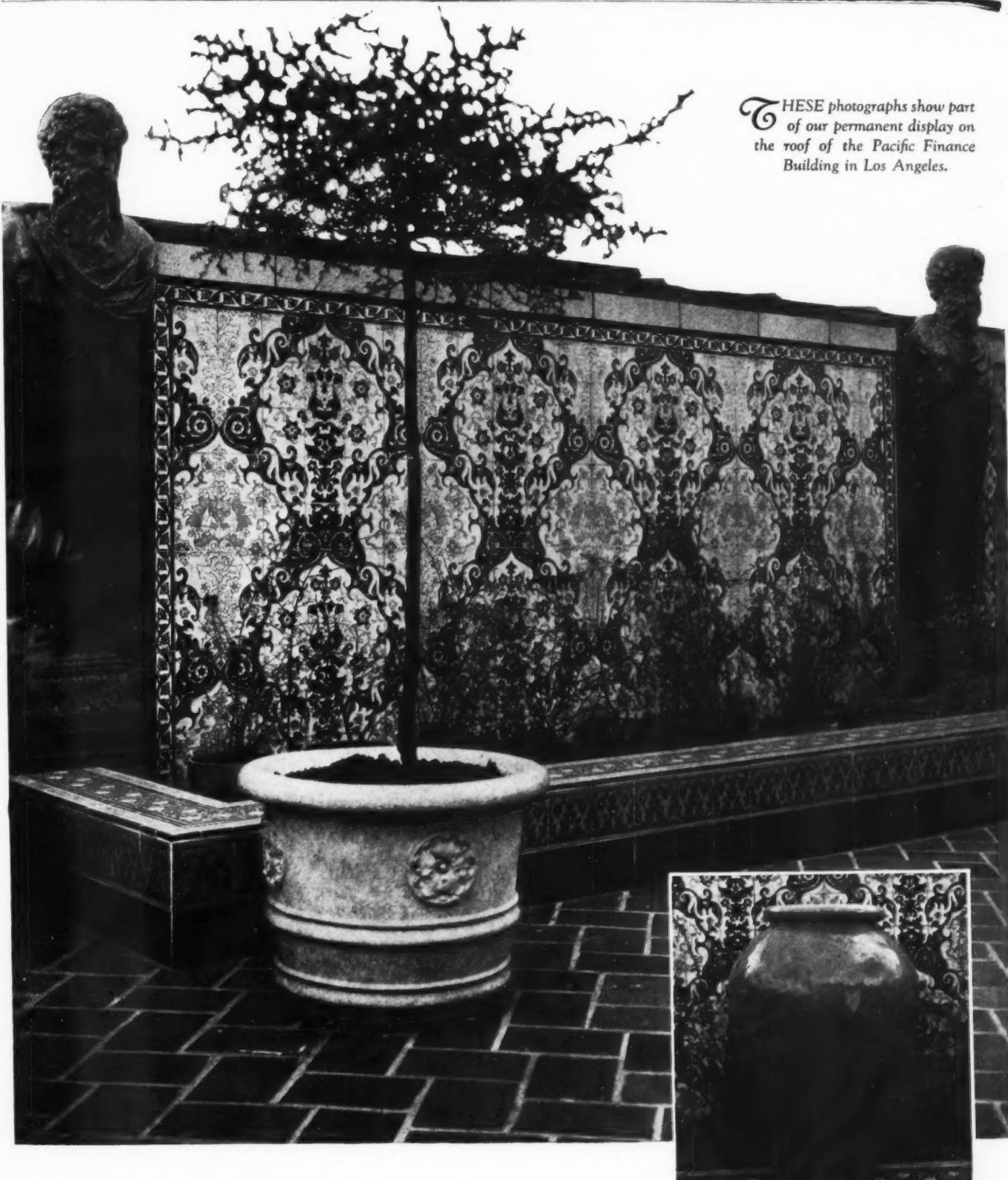
Splendid possibilities exist in Terra Cotta for attaining a colorful modern style worthily perpetuating the dignity of past architectural tradition. The public is receptive and the opportunity measured only by the architect's ability to grasp it.

**NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY**

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**T**HESE photographs show part of our permanent display on the roof of the Pacific Finance Building in Los Angeles.



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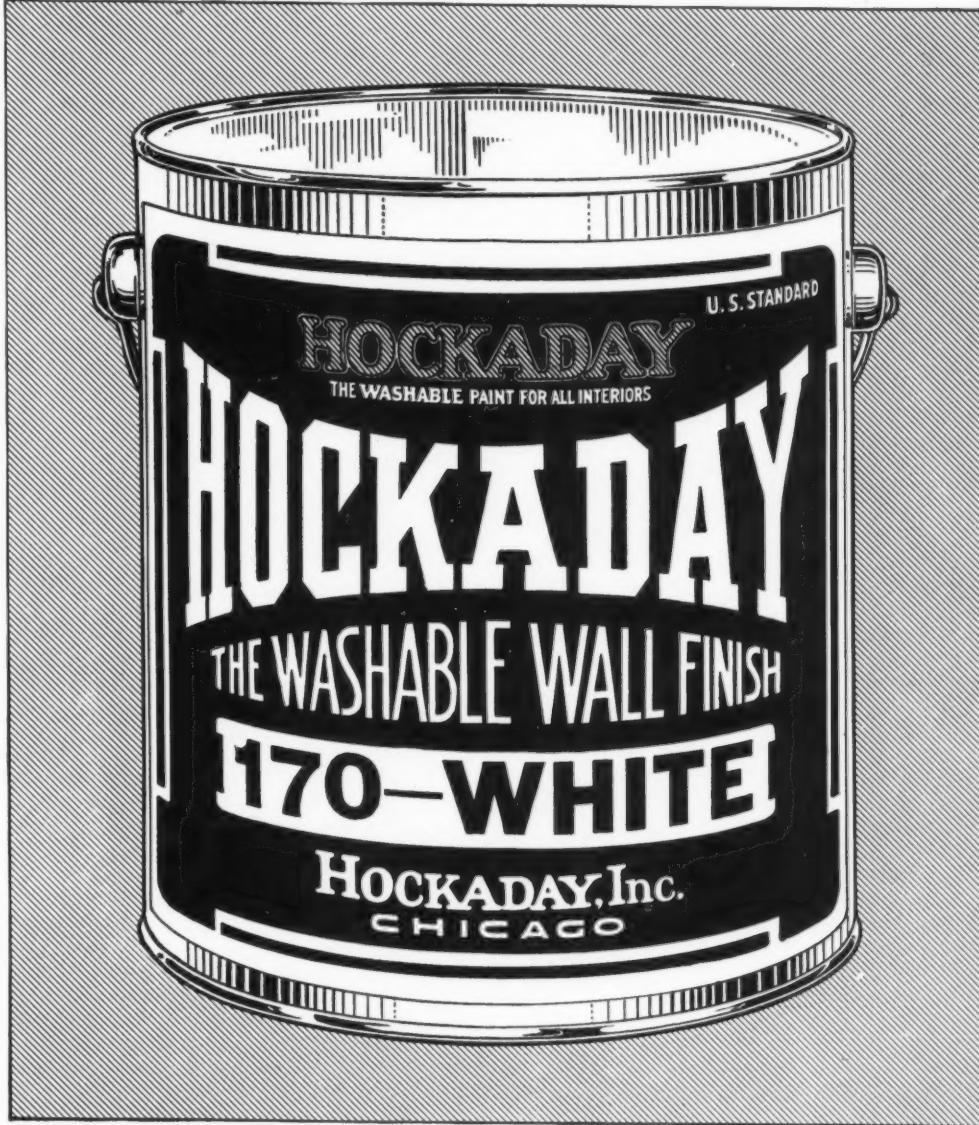
Pacific  
Telephone  
& Telegraph  
Building



Sacramento  
Memorial  
Auditorium

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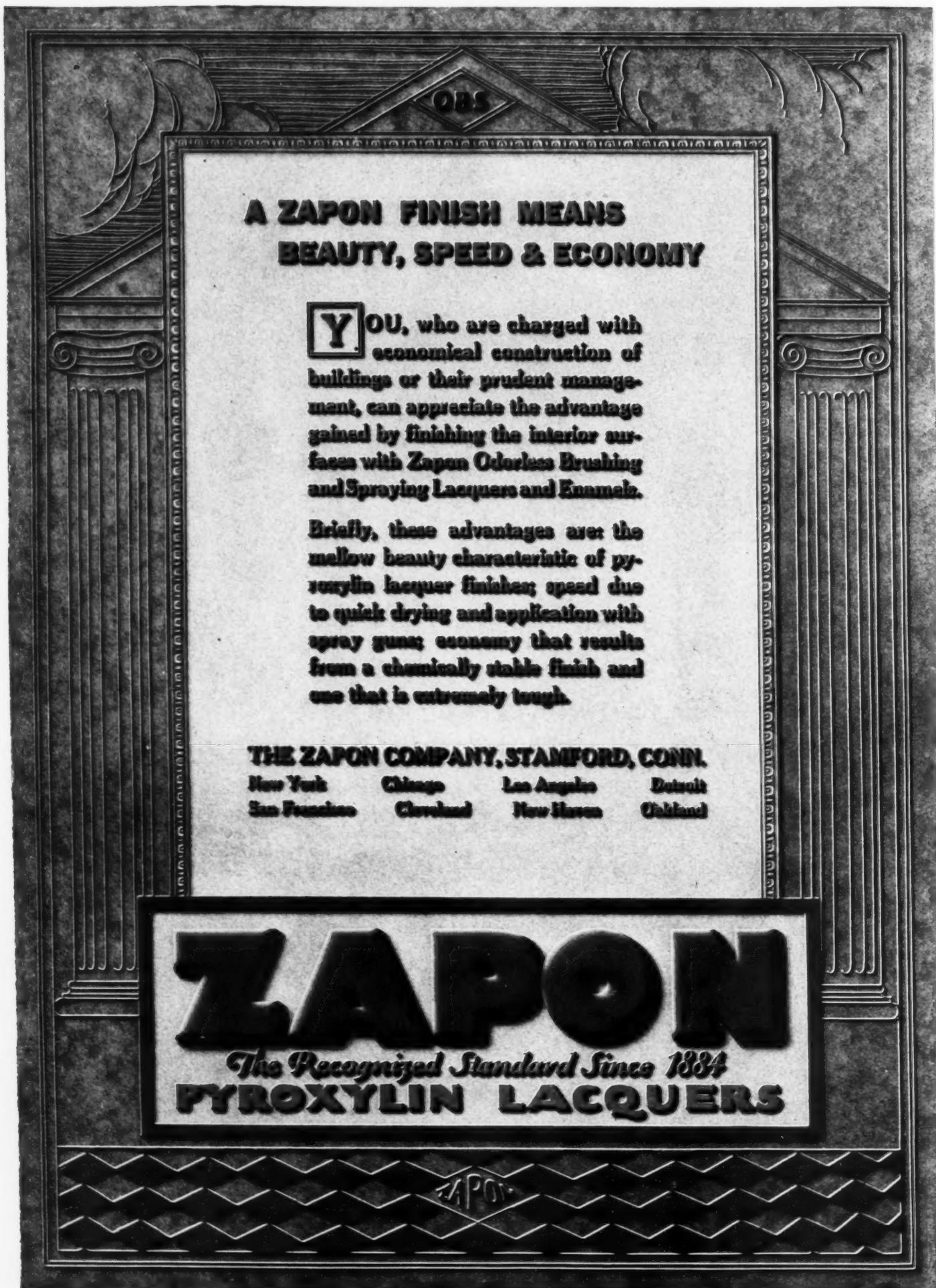
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Walls, ceilings, doors, stairs and balustrades are finished in natural color, without wax.

Though so general a use of wood in a single room is unique, this room indicates how versatile is this California wood. Its natural color is beautiful and it is subject to a great variety of finishes.

Redwood is likewise most serviceable for use as decorated beams, hand hewed beams, and for decorative gates, railings, siding and trellises for exterior.

Detailed information relative to California Redwood will be gladly furnished on request through our Architectural Service Bureau.

**CALIFORNIA REDWOOD  
Association**

24 California Street, San Francisco  
Department 706

# California Redwood



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**HOTEL**  
**SAINTE CLAIRE**  
*San Jose*  
*California*

*Interior  
finished  
with*



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# PACIFIC-COAST ARCHITECT

COMBINED WITH THE INSPECTOR AND THE BUILDING REVIEW

VOLUME XXXI · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · JUNE 1927 · NUMBER SIX

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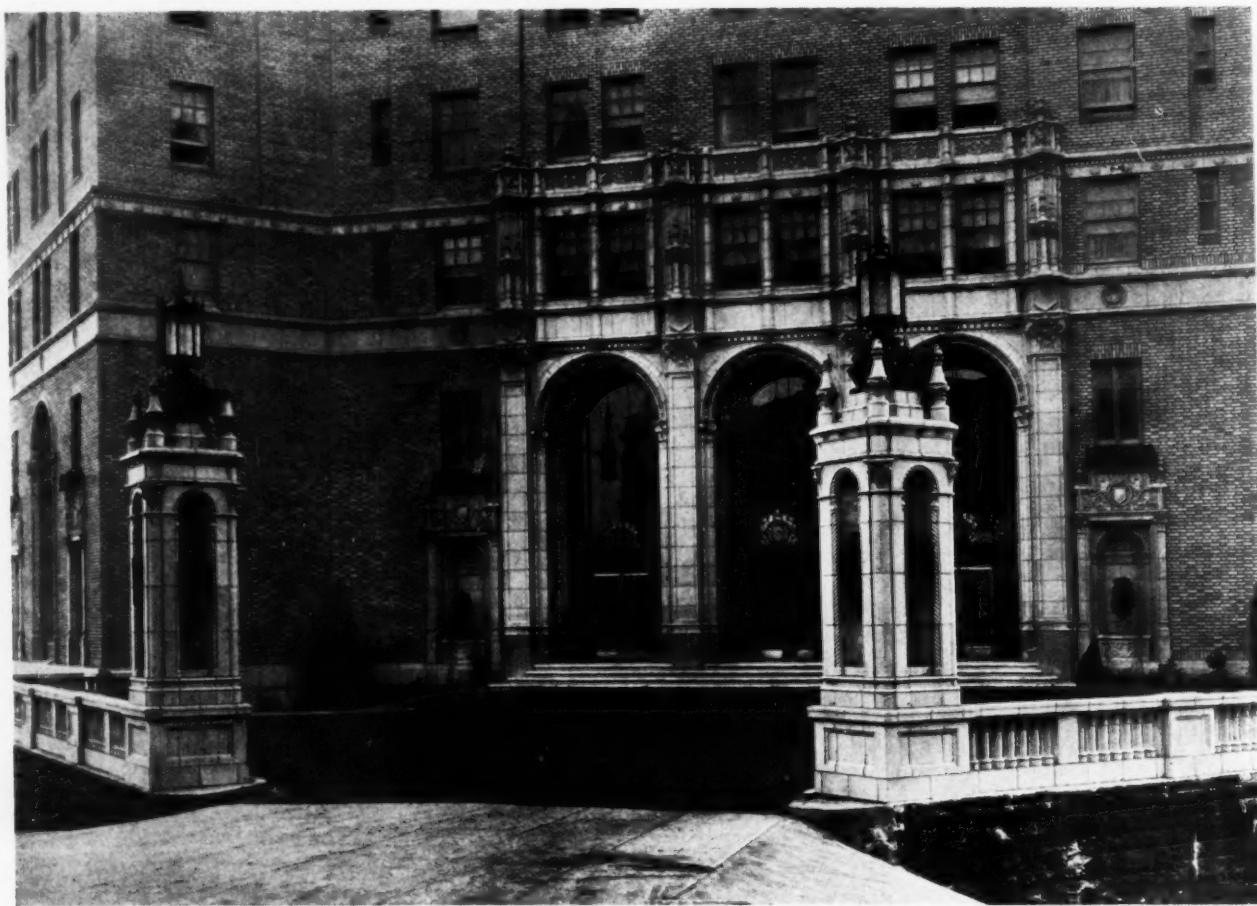
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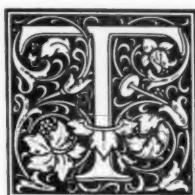
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VOLUME XXXI · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · JUNE 1927 · NUMBER SIX

## THE SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION

〔 BY HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A. 〕



THE value of an architectural exhibition, both to the public and to the profession, is much greater if it is a recurring event, held at more or less regular intervals, rather than an occasional affair governed by spasmodic impulse.

If its regularity is regulated by a system of awards for merit in design and execution, made by a competent and impartial jury, its importance and usefulness are thereby increased enormously.

Such a system of biennial exhibitions and awards has been started in San Francisco by the Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., with what is certainly the largest exhibition of the kind ever held in that city, with the highest average of architectural quality. The subjects included in the exhibit were made the basis of a selection for Honor Awards by a jury from the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., consisting of Robert D. Farquhar, Reginald D. Johnson and Pierpont Davis. The buildings selected by this jury, for exceptional merit, will be distinguished by the award of Honor Certificates, bearing the Institute Seal and appropriate data, to owner, architect and contractor in each case. It is worthy of note that the Industrial Association of San Francisco, recognizing the importance of a high architectural standard to the community, has given whole-hearted cooperation to the Chapter in the initiation of this system.

So much for the background of the exhibition. Another factor, however, should be mentioned, to which a large measure of success is due; the choice of the de Young Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park in which to hold the exhibition. Thanks to the Park Trustees and Curator Barron, the large well-lighted Statuary Hall was available for the entire month of May, and every facility of the Museum staff was offered. Nowhere else could so many people (more than a quarter of a million) have been given the opportunity to see assembled such an impressive display of the result of local activities. On the opening Sunday, about 28,000 passed through the hall; and the attendance kept growing, with a marked increase in the call for catalogues after

the first week. The great numbers of people who spent considerable time studying the exhibits was convincing proof, if such were needed, that the public is really interested in architecture.

As to the quality of architectural design, it is safe to say that the Chapter need not fear comparison with other districts in this respect. No open exhibition can be above criticism; but a community which did not fall below the standard here set would be fortunate and unique. In respect to buildings of large size and semi-public character, most of what was shown could be praised with but slight reservation; virile, well proportioned, well studied. The skyline of San Francisco is becoming very interesting indeed, and it will be rather a pity to have these towering masses welded into such a conglomerate jungle as New York now presents. That must be expected, as the city grows in business and wealth; although its hills will always prevent any dead level silhouette.

The treatment of less formal buildings—residences, clubs, shops—has distinctly improved. Much of the free, vigorous quality, that has so captivated visitors to Southern California, is evident in Northern work now; more architects have a touch that is "loose" instead of "tight," as so many of our otherwise well-designed buildings have turned out previously. This is partly a matter of craftsmanship, partly due to new blood with its release of inhibitions, partly to the growth of public appreciation and a resulting greater latitude for architectural inspiration and experiment. Wider publication of good design has played its part, in stimulating creative talent, and developing discrimination on the part of the building public.

Notable in this class was the residence of Mr. Garfield D. Merner at Hillsborough, California (shown in some detail in this issue), of which not only photographs were exhibited of the project in its completed state, but also a series of drawings including various preliminary schemes, then the actual working plans, and a number of full-size detail sheets—thus giving a fairly clear (though condensed) review of its architectural history. This was assembled in a separate alcove and labeled "The Complete Architectural Record



RESIDENCE MR. G. D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA. WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS  
*Honor Award, Architectural Exhibition, Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., San Francisco, California*

## REPORT OF HONOR AWARD JURY

To the President, Northern California Chapter,  
 American Institute of Architects, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Dear Sir:

The Jury on Honor Awards to be based on the Exhibition of Architecture held during the month of May at the Museum in Golden Gate Park, namely, Robert D. Farquhar, Reginald D. Johnson and Pierpont Davis, met at the Exhibition Hall on Friday, May 20, 1927. The photographs and drawings were carefully examined. It was with regret that the Jury failed to find exhibits from a number of the members of your Chapter.

The Jury was practically unanimous in its selection of buildings that gave promise of being worthy of consideration for an award. The following two days were spent inspecting the various buildings in San Francisco, across the Bay, and down the Peninsula and in the Monterey district. Again the Jury found itself unanimous in the result of its decisions.

The Jury takes great pleasure in commending most highly the character of the buildings of commercial, public and semipublic nature. The citizens of San Francisco should be, and doubtless are, proud of their City Hall, the dome of which in beauty is comparable to any; of their public buildings; of their bank buildings, some of which are of particularly high quality; and of their office buildings.

The Jury was one in its admiration of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building. From near and far it was

of a Modern Residence," was evidently viewed with keen interest, and was an educational feature of real value to the public.

Such an Exhibition, with its accompanying Honor Awards, should be a useful instrument in breaking down the wall of misconception which surrounds the profession.

convincing of its message of Young America. It is modern in its manner and technique, and nowhere reminiscent of Europe.

Of quite different character is the Pacific Gas and Electric Building. Academic inspiration under the hands of gifted artists has achieved here a most beautiful building.

The Jury discovered upon later consultation that the same impression was made upon each by the Temple Emanu-El. A glorious building, placed most effectively upon a difficult site, beautifully planned and modeled, the utmost care and thought given to all of its details, it realizes to the highest degree the expression of its religious character. It is with respect, with happiness and with congratulations to the architects and owners that the Jury awards to the Temple Emanu-El the Distinguished Honor Award in Architecture.

(Signed) ROBERT D. FARQUHAR,  
 REGINALD D. JOHNSON,  
 PIERPONT DAVIS.

### Special Award: LIST OF AWARDS

Distinguished Honor in Architecture, Temple Emanu-El; Bakewell & Brown, Sylvain Schnaittacher, Architects.

#### Single dwellings under seven rooms:

House of Mr. Henry F. Swift, Berkeley; Roland I. Stringham, Architect.

House of Mr. Jamison, St. Francis Wood; Henry H. Gutterson, Architect.

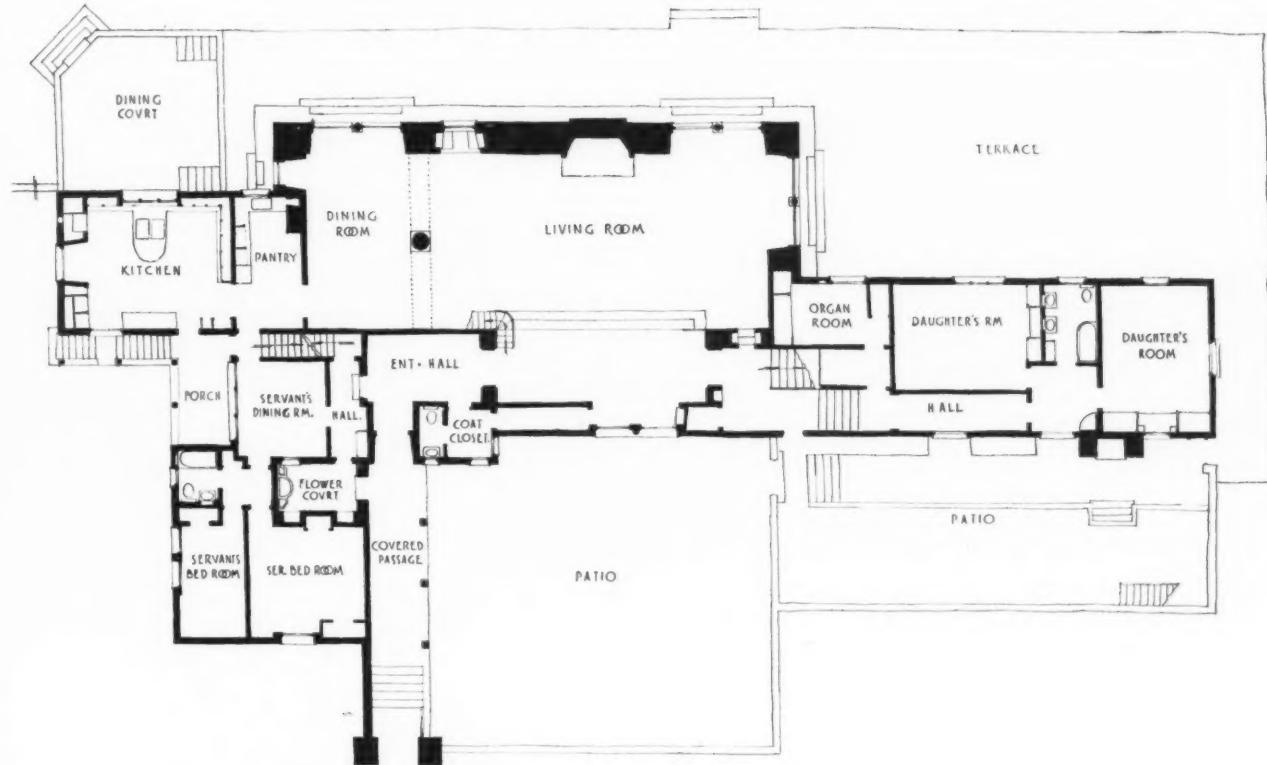
In the case of both the above awards we wish to commend the garden treatment about these buildings, which was so successfully in keeping with the architecture.

#### Single dwellings over six rooms:

Garfield D. Merner Residence, Hillsborough; Willis Polk & Co., Architects.

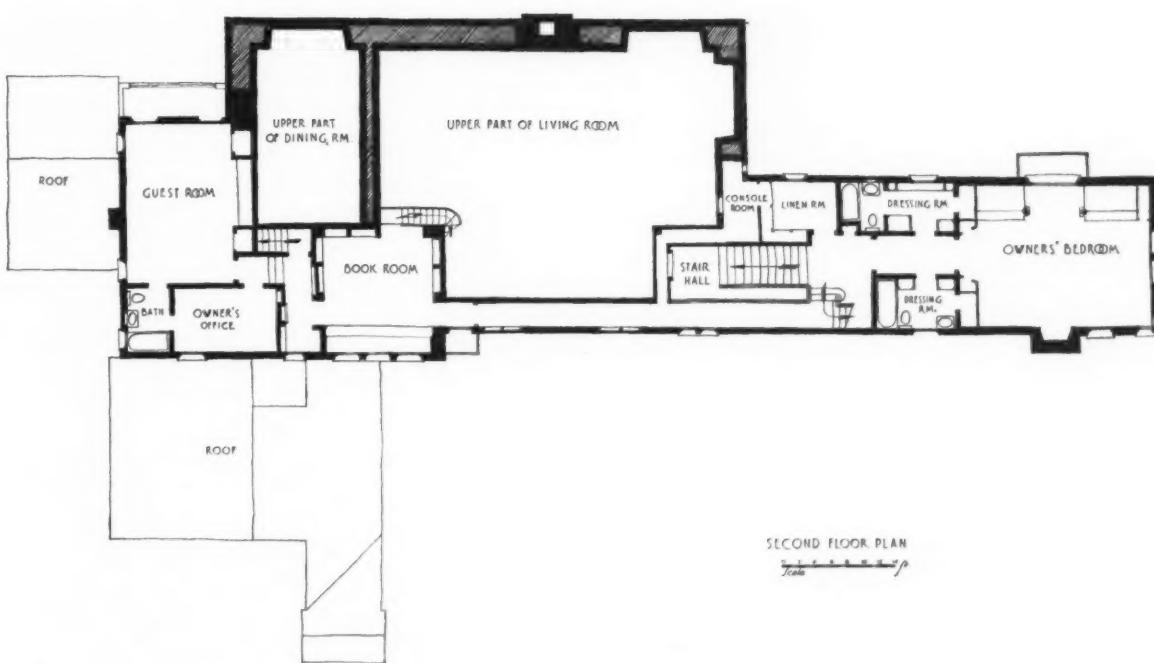
House of Mr. Harry Hunt, Pebble Beach; Clarence A. Tantau, Architect.

[Concluded on page 43]



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Scale



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Scale

FLOOR PLANS, RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA  
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS



ABOVE—SOUTHWEST GARDEN FRONT; BELOW—SWIMMING POOL; RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER,  
HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA. WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

*Photos by Gabriel Moulin*



SOUTHEAST GARDEN FRONT, RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA. WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

*Photo by Gabriel Modlin*



WEST PATIO ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA  
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*Photo by Gabriel Moulin*



NORTH PATIO (MAIN) ENTRANCE, RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA  
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*Photo by Gabriel Moulin*



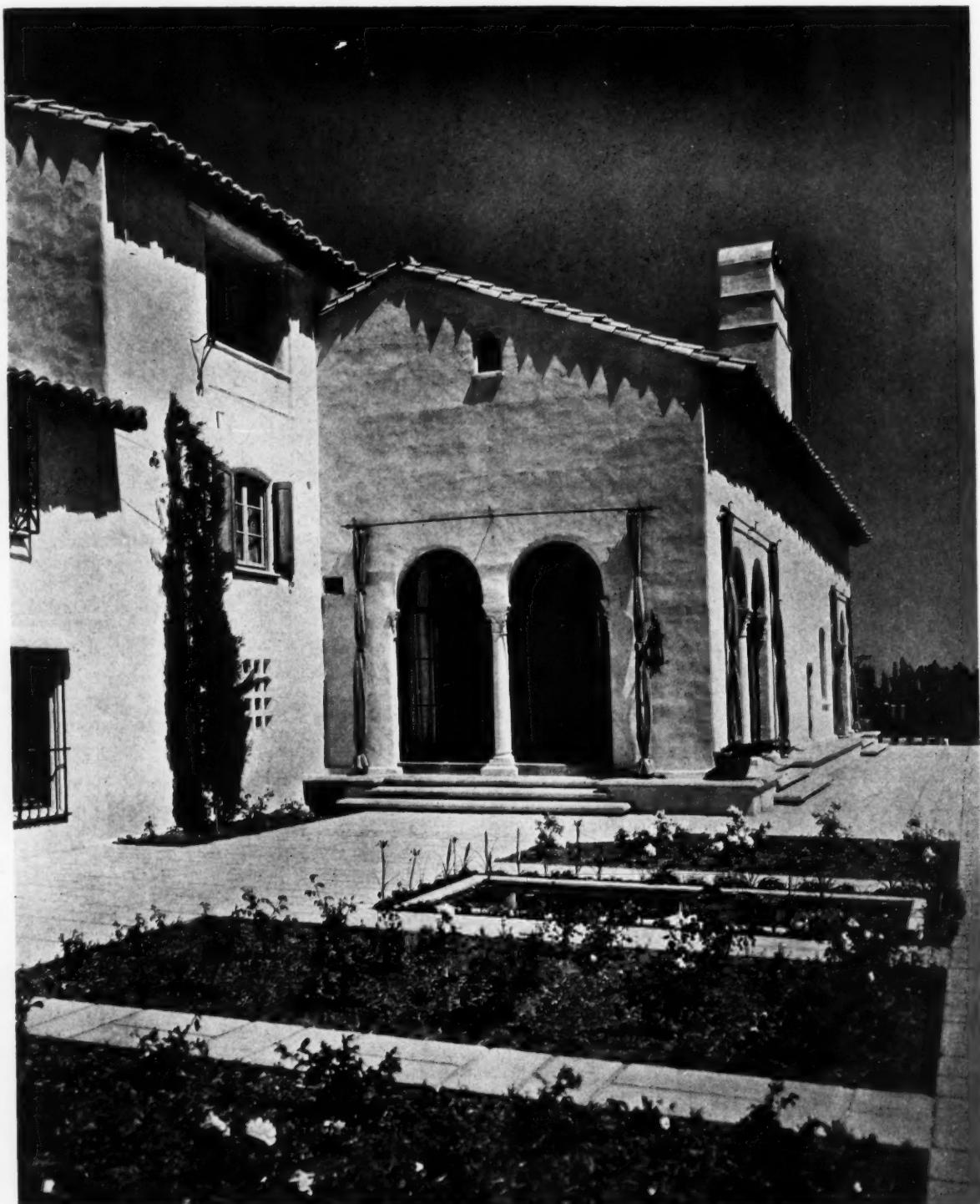
PATIO, RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA. WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

*Photo by Gabriel Marin*



PATIO DETAIL, RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA  
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

*Photo by Gabriel Moulin*



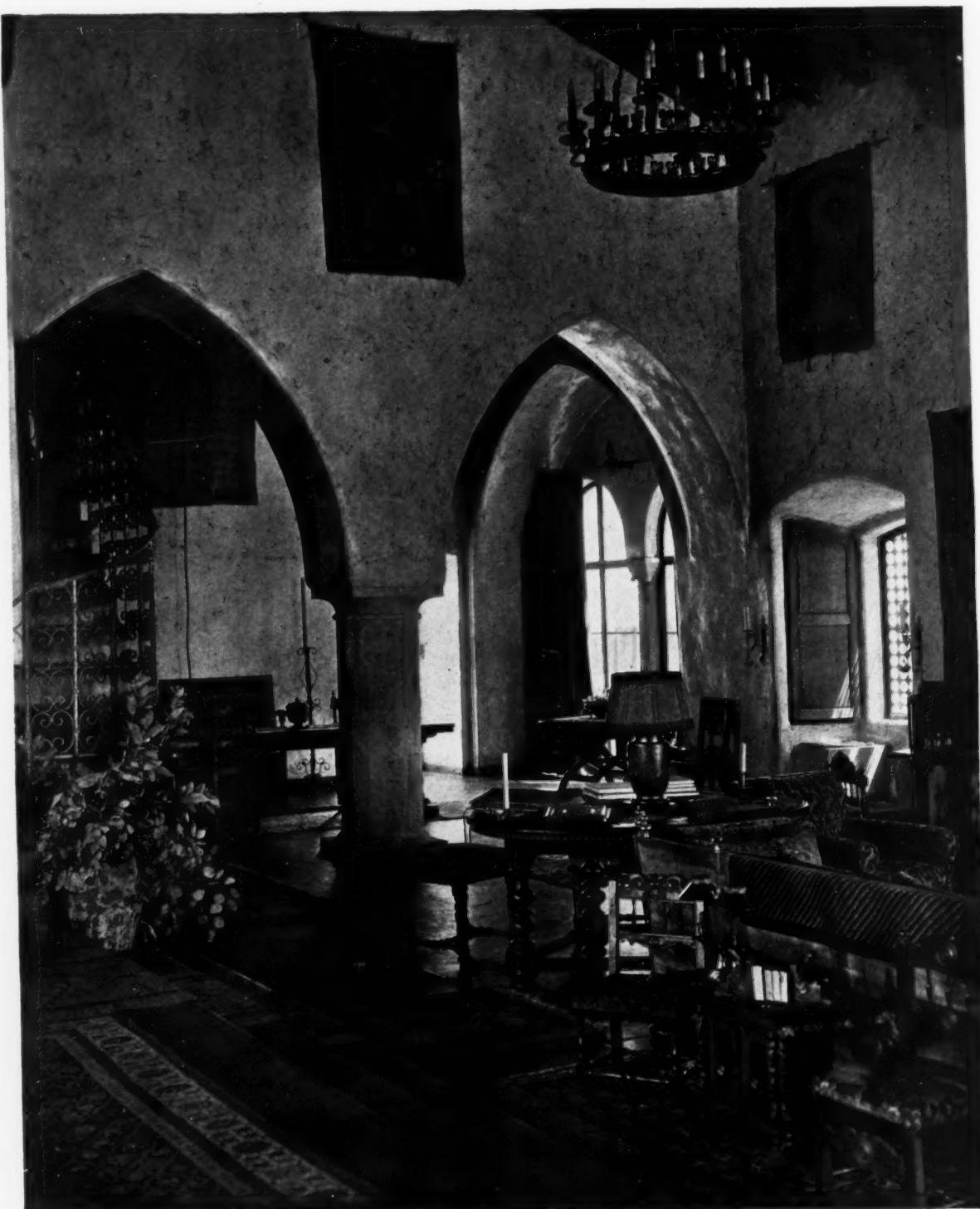
SOUTH TERRACE, RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA  
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*Photo by Gabriel Moulin*



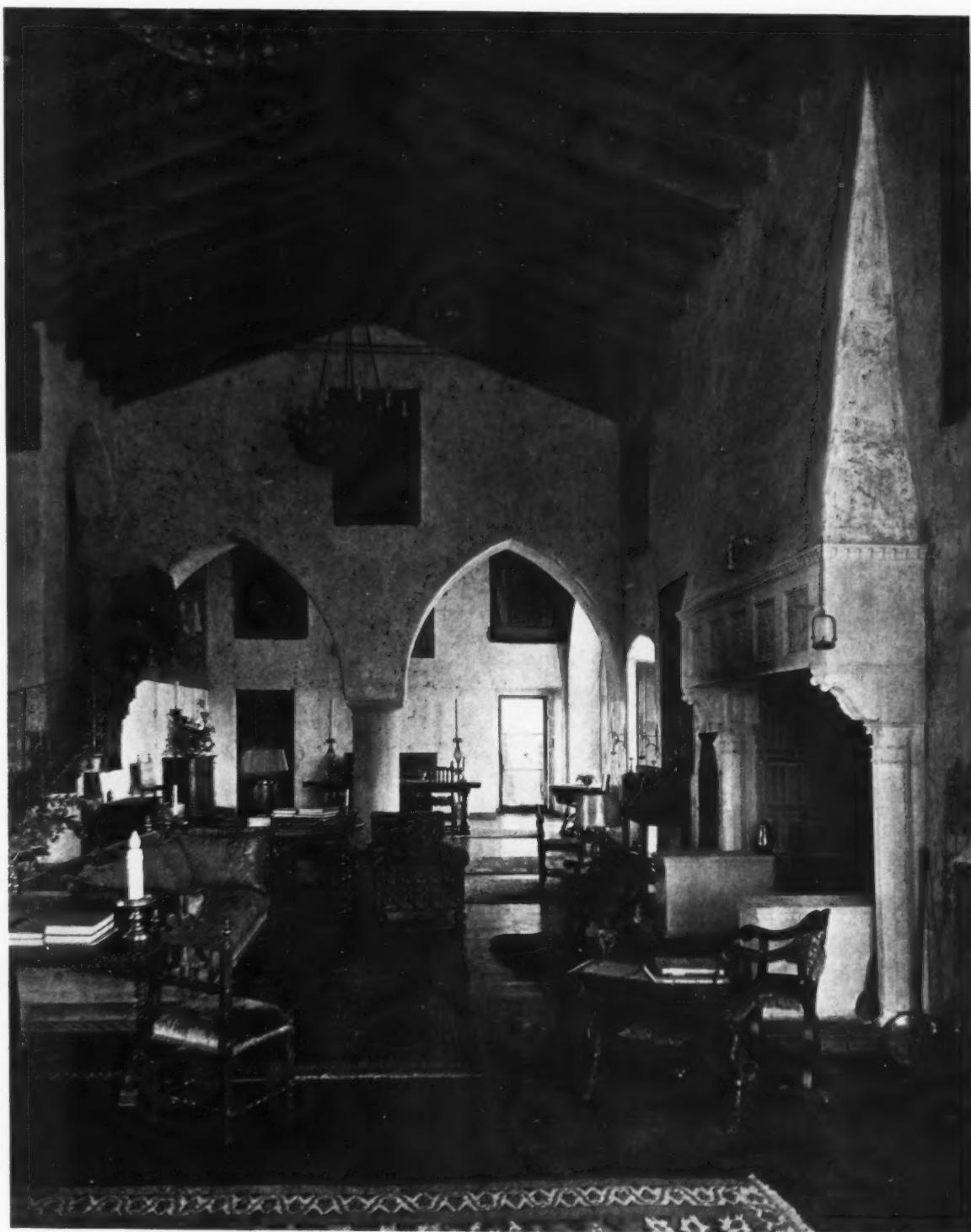
DINING-ROOM TO LIVING-ROOM (LEFT); ENTRANCE HALL TO LIVING-ROOM (RIGHT)—RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA  
*Photo by Gabriel Maini*

WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS



LIVING-ROOM—TOWARD DINING-ROOM, RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIF.  
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

*Photo by Gabriel Moulin*



LIVING-ROOM—TOWARD DINING-ROOM, RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER, HILLSBOROUGH, CALIF.  
WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

*Photo by Gabriel Moulin*



*Residence of G. D. Merner, Hillsborough, California*

*Willis Polk & Co., Architects*

*Given Honor Award by Northern California Chapter, A. I. A.*

**G**FOR the roof of this charming house, so characteristically Californian in feeling, the architects selected our hand-made Mission Tile [top and pan]. The color selection specified was one-half russet browns and one-half reds. The effect is a roof of most engaging beauty. With the passing of time the brighter hues will be softened and mellowed like the age-dimmed brilliance of an antique Oriental rug.

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ABOVE—STAIR HALL; BELOW—OWNER'S SUITE. RESIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD D. MERNER,  
HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA. WILLIS POLK & CO., ARCHITECTS

*Photos by Gabriel Moulin*



## BEAUTY and SERVICE

THE ARCHITECTS of the De Luxe Guest Cottages in the Hotel Del Monte system required all surfaces to have beauty of texture and color  $\bowtie$  and to achieve maximum durability  $\bowtie$  necessitating the best of materials and the most expert craftsmanship.  $\bowtie$  Clarence A. Tantau and Lewis P. Hobart, Associate Architects.  $\bowtie$  A. Quandt & Sons, Painters and Decorators [since 1885] 374 Guerrero Street, San Francisco

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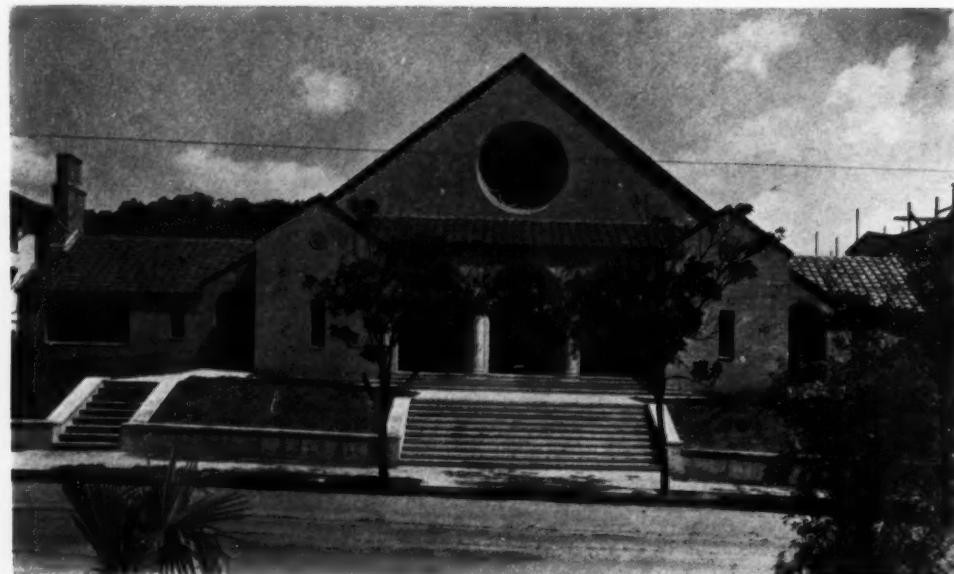


*Above, Left*—Memorial Building, Berkeley, Calif. *Above, Right*—Memorial Building, Alameda, Calif.  
H. H. Meyers, Architect; G. R. Klinkhardt, Associate.

*Center, Left*—Pacific Edgewater Beach Club, San Francisco, Calif. Miller and Pflueger, Architects.  
*Center, Right*—Exhibition Hall.

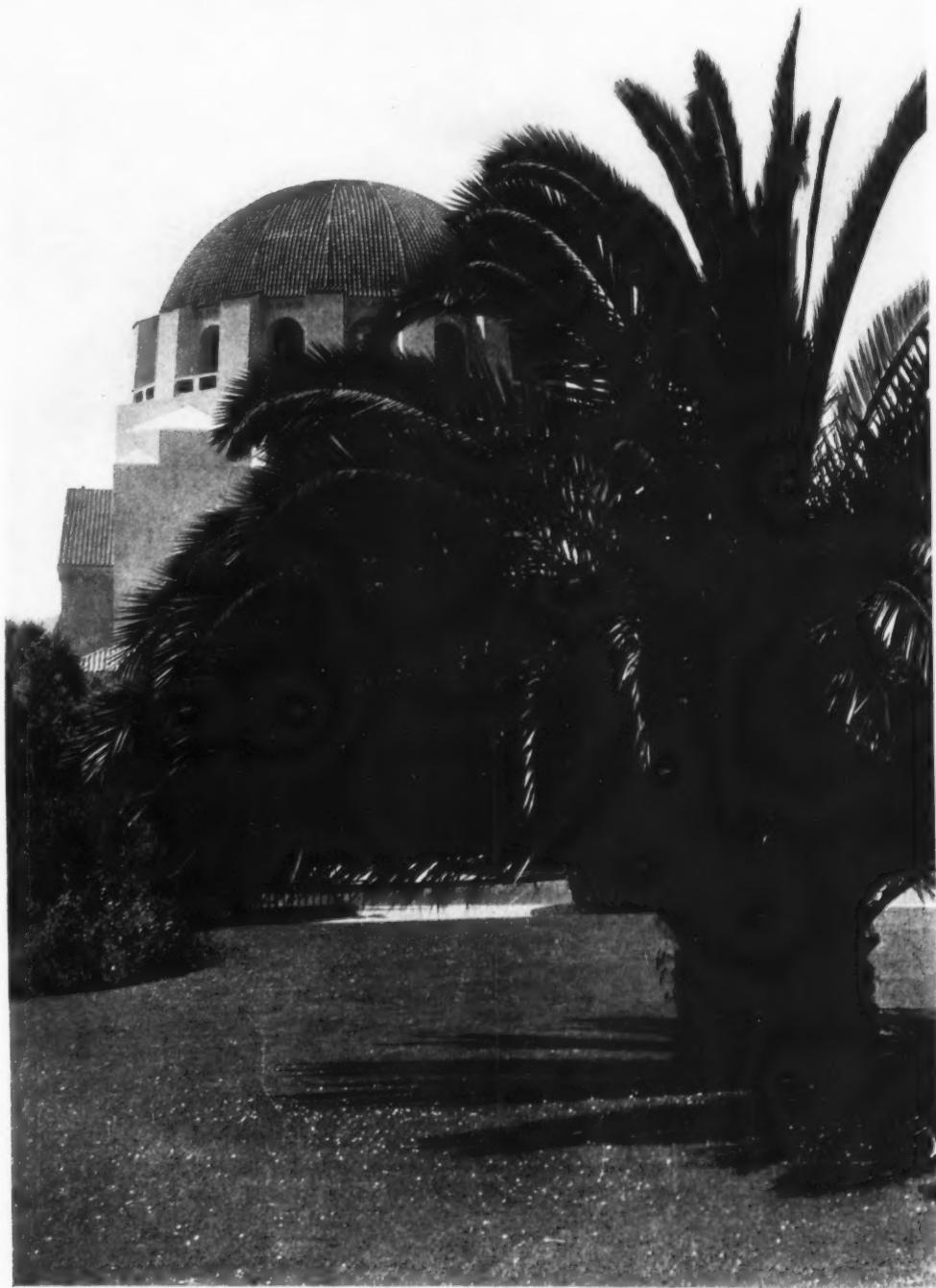
*Below*—Exhibition Hall, Opening Day, May 1, 1927.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



*Upper and Center*—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Berkeley, Calif.  
H. H. Gutterson, Architect. *Honor Award.*  
*Below*—Residence Hart Weaver, San Francisco, Calif. H. H. Gutterson, Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



*Photo by August Petersen*

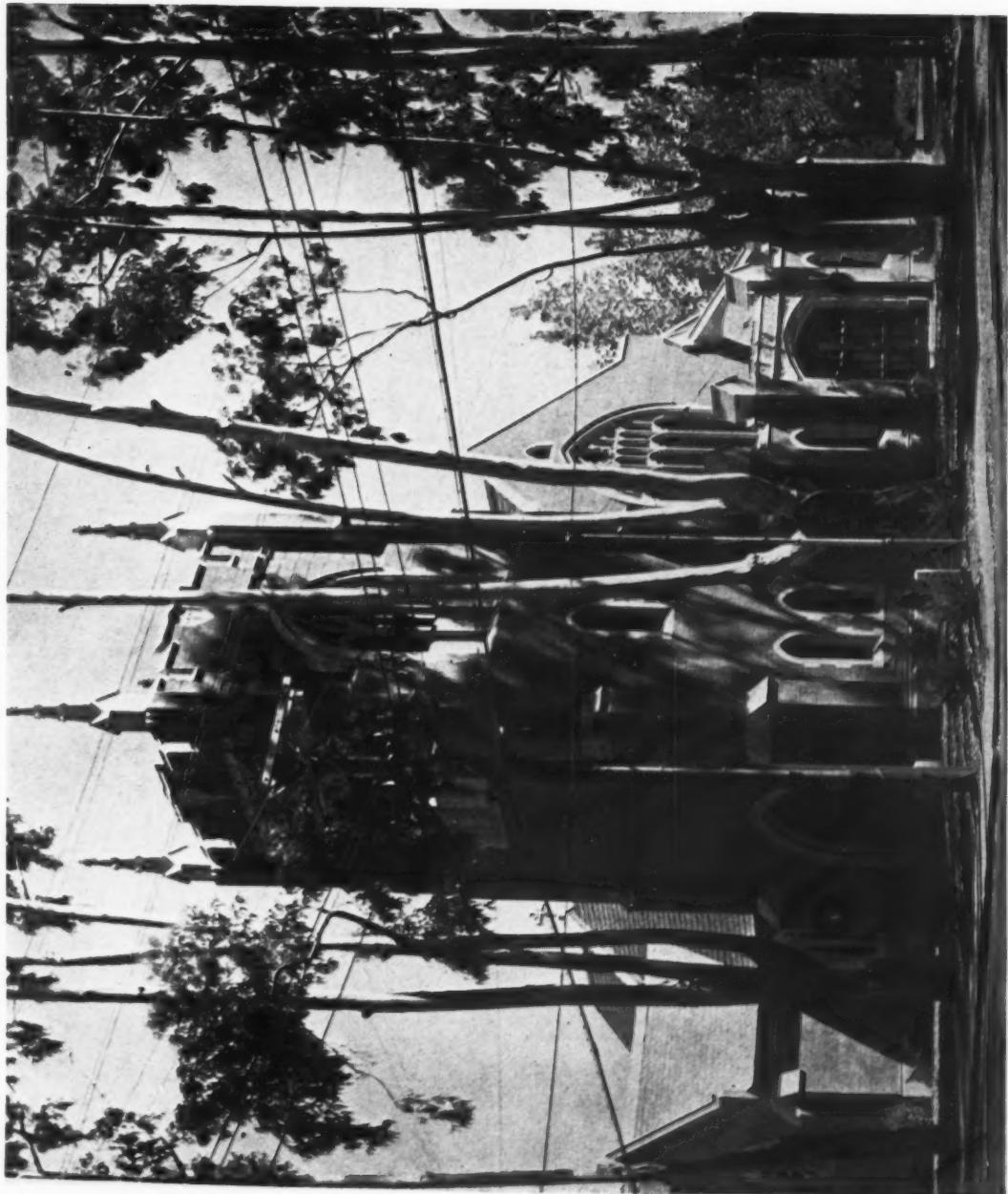
Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco, Calif. Bakewell and Brown and Sylvain Schnaittacher, Associated Architects. *Distinguished Honor in Architecture.*

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



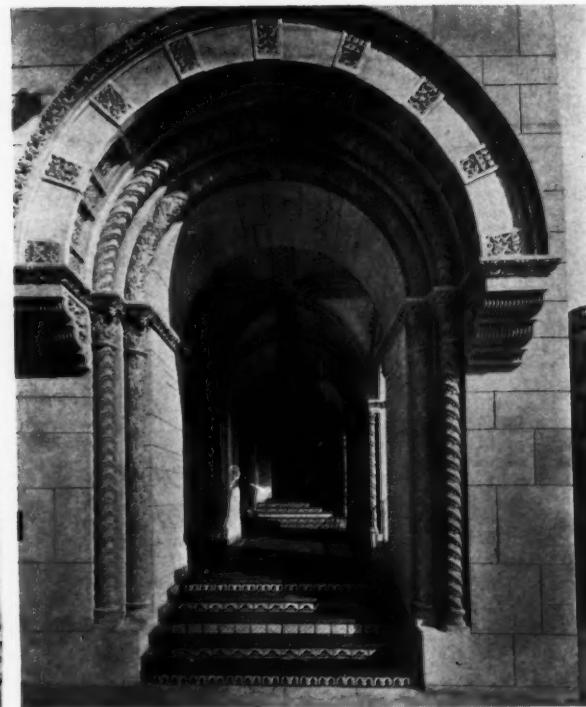
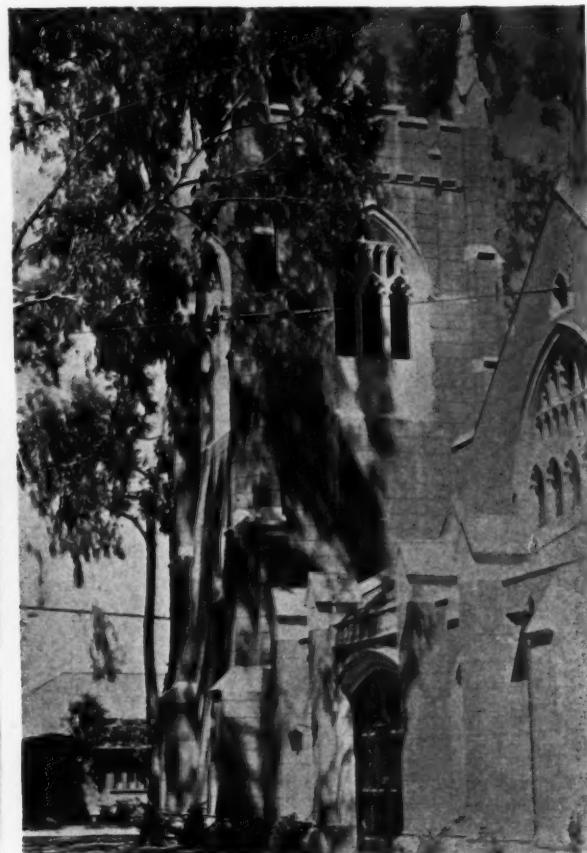
St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Burlingame, Calif.  
Wm. C. F. Gillam, Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Burlingame, Calif. Wm. C. F. Gillam, Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



*Above, Left*—Residence J. J. Meigs, Ross, Calif. Ashley and Evers, Architects.

*Above, Right*—St. Paul's, Burlingame, Calif. Wm. C. F. Gillam, Architect.

*Below*—Apartment House, San Francisco. Hyman and Appleton, Architects.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



*Above*—Residence J. J. Meigs, Ross, Calif. Ashley and Evers, Architects.

*Below*—Residence Dr. D. Richards, Berkeley, Calif. W. R. Yelland, Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



*Above, Left*—Residence J. J. Meigs, Ross, Calif. Ashley and Evers, Architects.

*Above, Right*—Rock Ridge Women's Club, Oakland, Calif. Miller and Warnecke, Architects.

*Center, Left*—Residence Judge W. A. Beasley, Berkeley, Calif. Williams and Wastell, Architects.

*Center, Right*—Residence R. W. Kittrelle, Oakland, Calif. Williams and Wastell, Architects.

*Below, Left*—Residence G. R. Boermann, Oakland, Calif. Harris Allen, Architect.

*Below, Right*—Residence Dr. D. Richards, Berkeley, Calif. W. R. Yelland, Architect.

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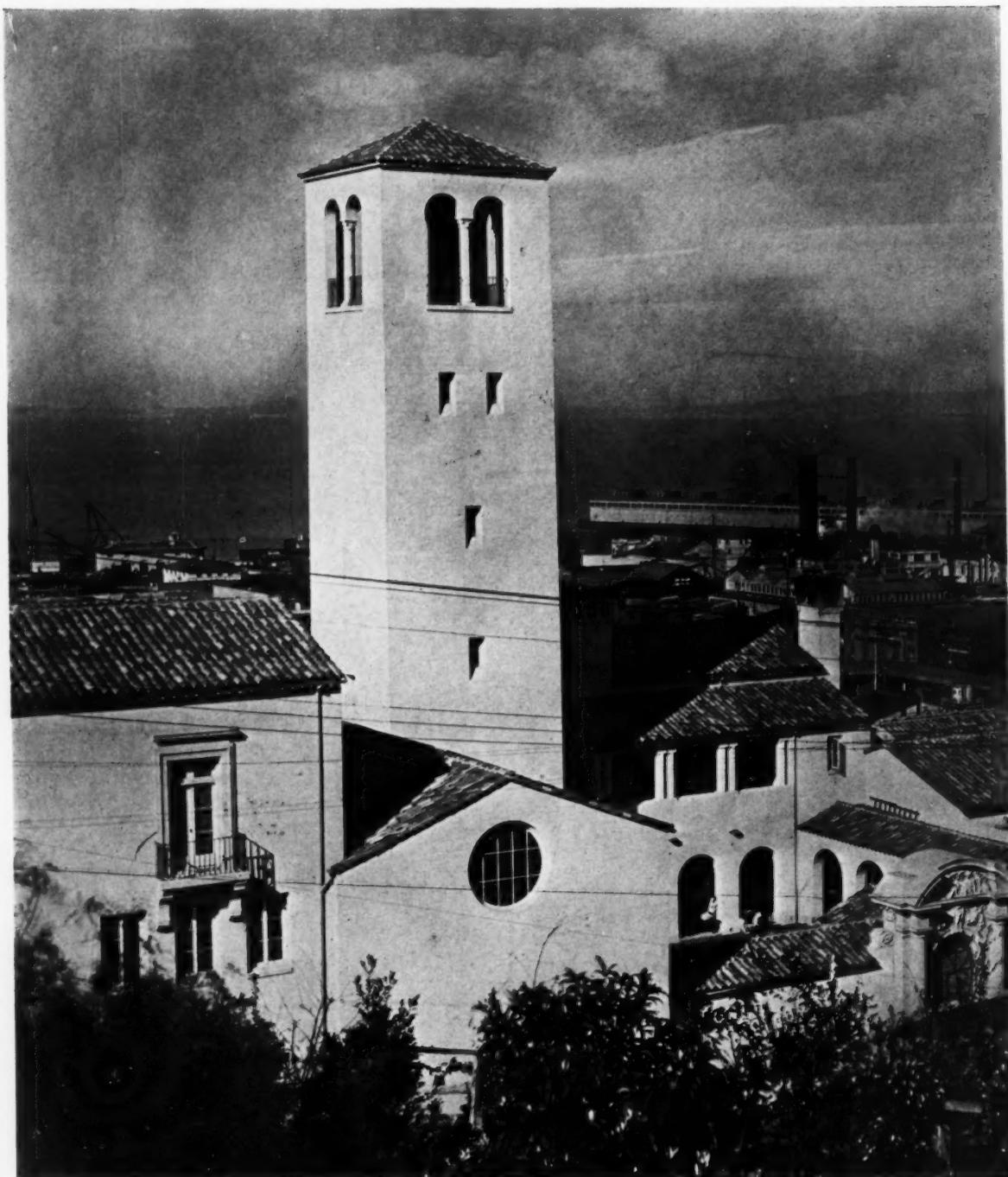


*Above, Left*—Residence A. F. Edwards, Oakland, Calif. Williams and Wastell, Architects.

*Above, Right*—Residence David C. Dalton, Oakland, Calif. Harris Allen, Architect.

*Below*—Rock Ridge Women's Club, Oakland, Calif. Miller and Warnecke, Architects.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



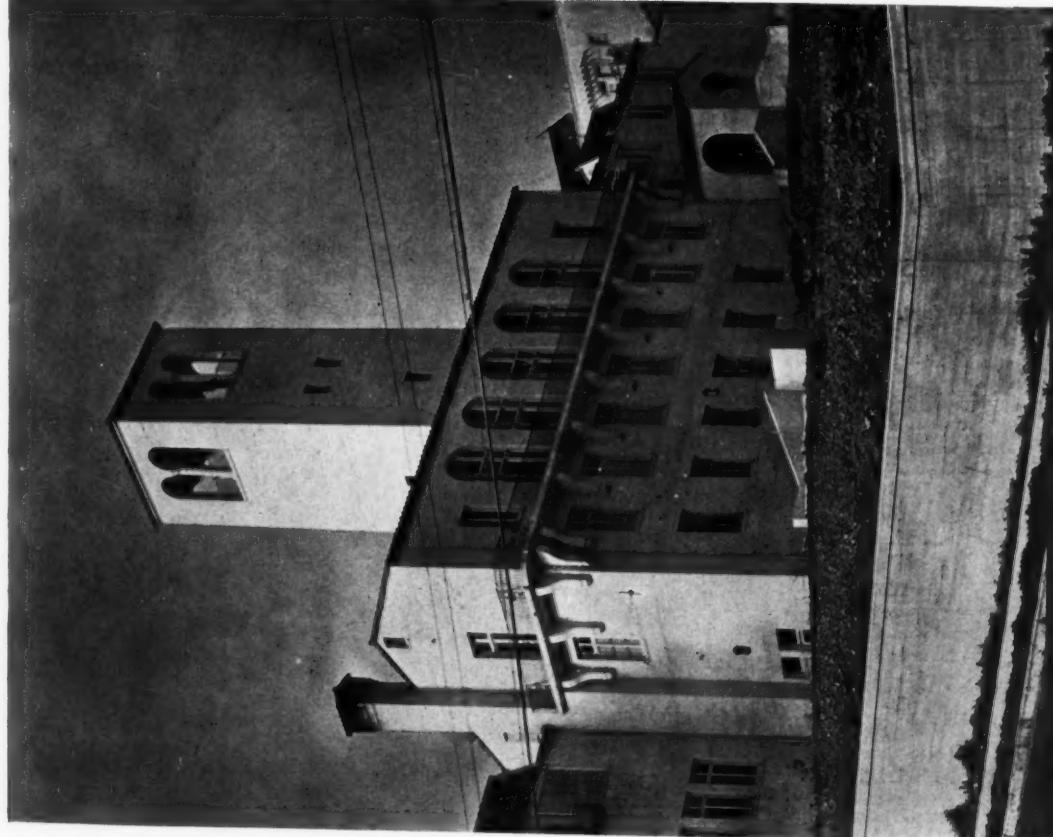
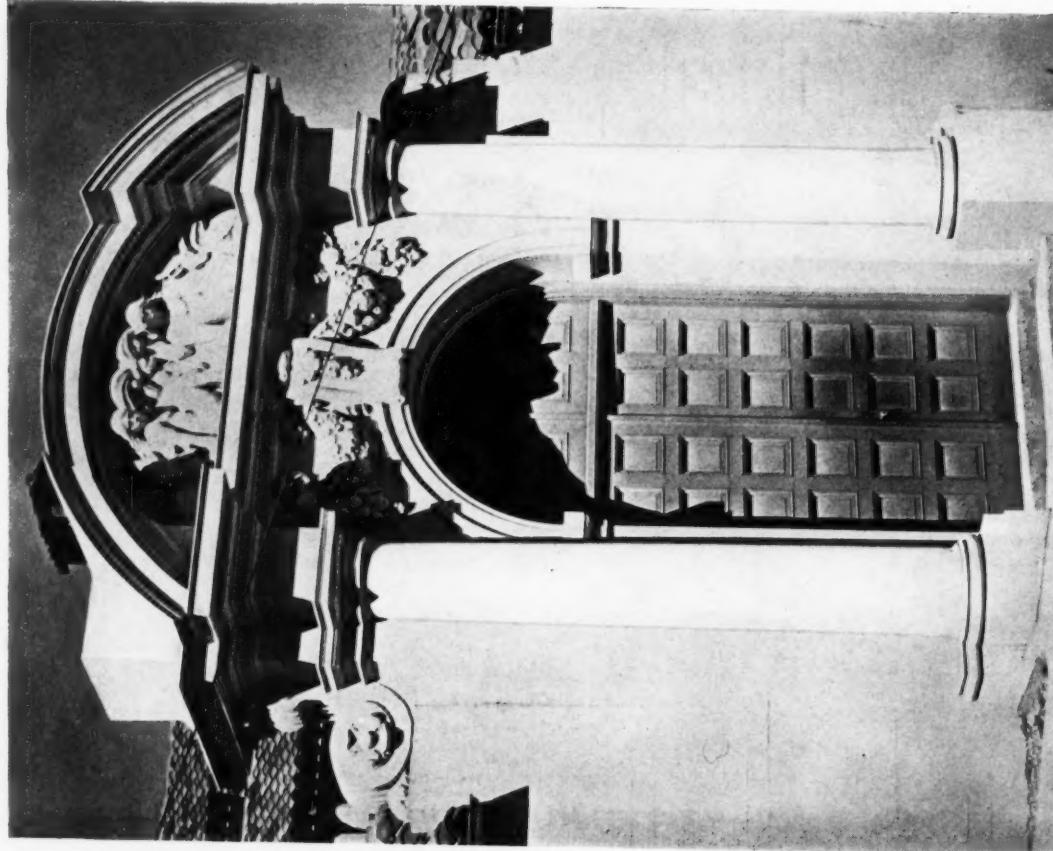
School of Fine Arts, San Francisco, Calif.  
Bakewell and Brown, Architects. *Honor Award.*

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



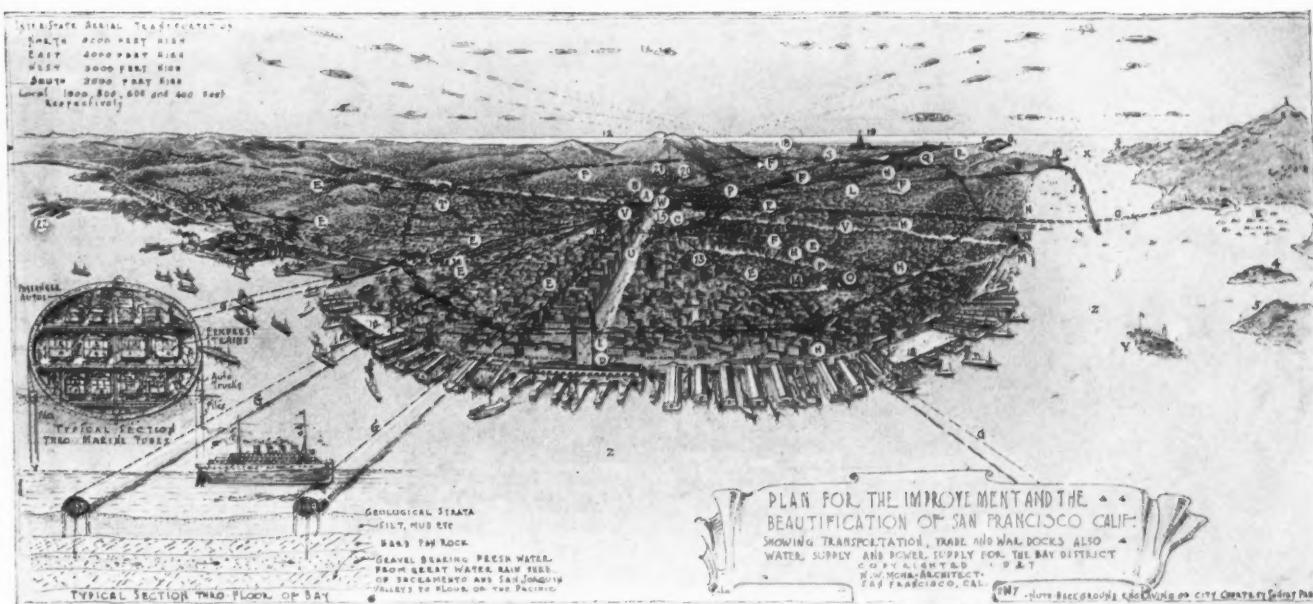
*Above*—School of Fine Arts, San Francisco, Calif. Bakewell and Brown, Architects. *Honor Award.*  
*Below*—Chinese Y. M. C. A., San Francisco, Calif. Frederick H. Meyer, Architect.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



School of Fine Arts, San Francisco, Calif. Bakewell and Brown, Architects. *Honor Award.*

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



A. Natural traffic center and great central union station, vicinity of Twelfth and Mission streets.  
 B. Auxiliary local traffic center station, combined with office building, vicinity of Valencia and Market streets.  
 C. Civic center, City Hall, Municipal Opera House and War Memorial.  
 D. Ferry building, present artificial center.  
 E. Express train subways to all distant points, via submarine tubes.  
 F. Local subways to each important district of the city.  
 G. Submarine tubes to Marin, Alameda and other counties. New patent, most safe and economical, also ideal from military view.  
 H.  $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile surface entrance to tube.  
 I. Elevated loop for surface traffic to second floor of Ferry building; leaves Embarcadero traffic uninterrupted.  
 J. Treadwell docks on first point of arrival in harbor, on natural foundations of Anita shoals (see U. S. Geodetic Survey).  
 K. Ideal war docks and navy yard in Richardson's bay, also first point of arrival and shielded by Mt. Tamalpais and Marin hills.  
 L. Lone Mountain, converted to a beautiful community mausoleum, a monument in honor of our pioneers. This will satisfy the sentiments of those who wish to retain their dead in the city.

It will also assist to finance the conversion of the cemeteries into beautiful parks and residential districts.  
 M. Municipal aquatic park, foot of Van Ness avenue.  
 N. Column of Progress, yacht harbor and Marina park.  
 O. Telegraph Hill, art center, community homes, apartments and parks.  
 P. Panhandle extension to Civic Center.  
 Q. Presidio panhandle.  
 R. Richmond district.  
 S. Sunset district.  
 T. Mission district.  
 U. Third and Market streets.  
 V. Van Ness extension to Howard and Thirteenth streets.  
 W. Market street traffic on surface abnormally developed.  
 X. Golden Gate. Entrance to the greatest natural harbor in the world; also site of submerged Niagara Falls, capable of developing sufficient hydroelectric energy to supply all the needs of the bay district, including lights, heat and power for transportation, manufacturing, etc.  
 Y. Alcatraz island, guarding entrance to the harbor.  
 Z. San Francisco Bay, under the bottom of which is located a giant, subterranean, flowing supply of pure, fresh water. Most practical and accessible location known by author. Ideal military advantage. Will be developed to adequately supply a

million population at expense of ten million dollars, connected to present and developed distribution system.  
 1. Mount Tamalpais, key to fortification system.  
 2. Sausalito, Marin county.  
 3. Point Bonita light house.  
 4. Belvedere.  
 5. Angel Island.  
 6. Goat Island, naval training station.  
 7. Cliff House and Seal Rocks.  
 8. Lincoln park and Veterans' Memorial.  
 9. Presidio military reservation.  
 10. Fort Winfield Scott.  
 11. Fort Mason.  
 12. Pacific ocean, joining countries of greatest natural wealth.  
 13. Nob Hill, historical location of aristocracy.  
 14. Columbus avenue and Latin quarter.  
 15. Masonic Temple and Young Men's Institute.  
 16. Retail stores and office building facing Market street to preserve continuity of pedestrian traffic.  
 17. Golden Gate Park.  
 18. (Note) Aeroplane landing in vicinity of Seventh and Mission streets, elevated and about two city blocks in area, running right over the tops of the buildings and adjoining street. Also one north and south landing, two blocks long over Van Ness and one east and west, same length, over Market street, near center of city.  
 19. St. Francis Retreat House, Great Highway and Noriega.  
 20. Corona Heights high class residential district.  
 21. Community Hall and Tower of Jewels at head of Market street over East Portal entrance of Twin Peaks Tunnel, in Eureka district, the sunny heart of San Francisco.  
 22. Hunter's Point dry dock, where submarine tubes will be made.

## ECONOMIC & SOCIAL ASPECTS of TUBE TRANSPORTATION

BY N. W. MOHR, ARCHITECT



IT IS manifest that a crying need exists in San Francisco for a transportation system that will overcome the obvious limitations that geographical location and conditions impose upon growth and expansion, both within the city proper and in outlying suburbs. But in the creation of such a system we must be certain before we begin that whatever we propose to do will actually solve the problems at hand; will really give the ultimate in service for the present and future, from a monetary and idealistic standpoint.

By the very nature of San Francisco's geographical position and conditions, a tube system of transportation would meet the growing, pressing problems of economic and industrial progress more adequately than any other system that might be devised. Such a system would eventually centralize all the rail, a goodly number of the streetcar lines operating in the city and the several arteraries of the tube system in one main terminus.

This terminus could be built at the time the tubes were constructed, or at some later date, as the evolution of the system warranted it. If the terminus and the tubes were not built simultaneously, the latter could be constructed and their several entrances would become auxiliaries to the Ferry Building, thus relieving the congestion at that

point. The terminus would best be located at the exact center of population, which has been determined as lying between Mission and Howard, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The central terminus, if built, would be patterned after the Pennsylvania station of New York. The ground and upper floors would be given over to offices, ticket windows, waiting rooms, concessions, etc. Overland trains to distant points would be located on the first sublevel; on the second, suburban and interurban lines, and on the third level, the tubes. One tube would run beneath the bay to the East Bay shore; one north beneath the bay to Marin county; one southeast to the lower peninsula country. The three sublevels would be reached by a system of ramps and escalators, and traffic would reach the tube entrances by a system of approaches, tunnels or subways. At various strategic points would be located substations, at which rail passengers and automobile traffic could enter or leave the subways.

The submarine tubes would be of reinforced concrete of the pneumatic type and 50 feet in diameter. They would accommodate eight lines of automobile traffic and four of rails. In all, there would be between 11 and 15 miles of submarine tubes, providing complete transbay transportation to the east, north and southeast. The tubes would be built on land, as in the case of the Alameda

[Concluded on page 41]



LEFT—DINING-ROOM; RIGHT—LIVING-ROOM; RESIDENCE WM. G. DE CLASSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

# INTERIOR DECORATING

## WHEREIN SOMETHING IS MADE OUT OF NOTHING

[ BY ZOE A. BATTU ]



MAN whose mind ran in squares planned and built the house which we have pictured here. He was the sort of a mortal who must have this wall equidistant from that wall. He left spaces for doorways, ran the proper woodwork around them and squared everything off—nicely. In some of the doorways he hung doors—staid, blank doors that didn't even intrigue one to wonder what might lie beyond them. That unknown builder had an eye to comfort and warmth. He put a fireplace in the living-room; another in the dining-room, topping them off squarely with decently stereotyped mantels. He painted the whole, no doubt, various shades of brown and similar serviceable colors; called it a good day's work and settled himself solidly and contentedly.

And so the house stood—we don't know how many years, perhaps too many—until another man came along with a sense of color, a fine feeling for design, a paint brush inspired by appreciation and guided by trained skill, and now this house, built by a man whose mind ran in squares, *lives*. The limitations of its squareness are quite forgotten in the variety, interest and eloquence of its color motifs and design. Its doors, the identical doors chosen and hung by the man who built the house, are something more than devices, opening from this room to that. Even though they be closed, they open vistas that lead the thoughts across the lands and seas into far countries, into realms of travel and adventure.

All of which goes to prove that primitive man, who drew crudely colored pictures upon the walls of his cave home, created for himself thereby visions of intangible things that mightily stimulated or gently relaxed his faculties, as the case might be. The motive and the instinct that led the cave man to thus adorn his home is still existent, if somewhat neglected, and the modern home has all too often need of the vitality and variety that painted design will lend. This particular house, which we are citing and which is the work of William G. De Classon, decorator, is a striking example of what can be accomplished with this decorative medium in spite of ungainly limitations. De Classon verily has accomplished the miracle of making some-

thing out of nothing. His work in this instance shows design, color, proportions, exquisitely wrought and executed in themselves and related to their background so that the latter gains a beauty and grace it would otherwise totally lack. Hence we are moved to speculate upon what the man might accomplish under approximately ideal conditions.

Of course, painted design for wall surfaces, furniture or doors has its times and places for use, governed by the type of the house, its general furnishings, interior finish, the size and light conditions of its several rooms and the desires and temperaments of its occupants. In remodeling work, as it did in this case, the medium will frequently present itself as a heaven-sent gift to minimize, if not entirely eliminate, the awkwardness of square rooms, nondescript doors, panels and the like. But its use is by no means confined to these purposes, for the many, many effects to be secured through different designs, brilliancy or quietness of colors, make painted design the most plastic of home decorative mediums. Judicious study and observation of the average large or small home will usually reveal some areas that will be the richer for a bit of well-applied design and color.

The success with which this medium is used for wall surfaces and furniture is largely dependent upon the care and thought exercised in its planning and execution. The work may easily fall into the class of the commonplace, the tawdry

[Concluded on page 51]



Living-Room, Residence Wm. G. De Classon, San Francisco



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## • EDITORIAL •

### *Break the Shell*

ARCHITECTS—as a rule—are as inconsistent as women. More so, indeed; for women know what they want and go after it.

But members of the oldest male profession are constantly complaining of public ignorance, indifference, in the matters of building design and construction; gullibility with regard to incompetent advice and service; misunderstanding prejudice against the employment of trained architects. And yet, even louder than these well-nigh universal lugubriations, arise cries of horror when individual or group break through the shell of professional reserve in an attempt to inform the public of the truth about these things.

We have, and must have, a code of ethics. The foundation of such a code is not individual gain, but protection for the public; and it must be recognized that adequate protection requires not only ethical conduct of architects among themselves, but knowledge on the part of the public of the difference between genuine and false practitioners. This applies to other professions as well, and it is significant that, conservative as the medical profession has always been, it is now giving official publicity to hygienic and curative data, and contemplating further methods of information which would have shocked the physicians of the past generation.

While architecture does not have to contend with the multitudes of cults that hedge the profession of healing, it cannot evade its own obligations. The enormous production of poorly designed and constructed buildings can be attributed in no small degree to the apathy of the profession. Nowhere else can the public look for authoritative information; and the issue should not be confused by bringing in the personal equation. As in any other line of human endeavor, rewards will be commensurate with quality of service; the greater the rewards, the more efficient the service; the more extended the service, the better for the community.

\* \* \*

### ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF TRANSPORTATION

[Concluded from page 37]

Estuary and sunk into place. A generous estimate places the cost of construction on the tubes at \$2 per cubic foot, and \$60,000,000 is quoted for the complete job—a figure which includes construction costs on construction equipment, architects' and engineers' fees, financing, etc.

This plan would give the city three arteries of transbay transportation at the cost of a single bridge, equal to the traffic capacity of any one of the three tubes. Inasmuch as the several cities and counties about the bay, served by the system and having free access to it, would participate

in the benefits, it would only be fair that they pay a share of construction costs, prorated on the basis of population. San Francisco's prorated share would be \$7,000,000.

The foregoing discussion of plans, details and costs is interesting, practical, indispensable. But an analysis of the economic benefits and results that such a system would bring about is truly illuminating. The carrying capacity of each tube (8 lines of automobiles, 4 of rails) would take care of a huge daily tonnage of merchandise and thousands upon thousands of passengers, speedily and dependably. All of twenty years would pass before the capacity of the tubes would be heavily taxed. All traffic would move continuously in two directions throughout the day and night. There would be none of the holdups to which surface traffic is subject; no delays in crossing the bay, such as a system of suspension bridges would, from time to time throughout the day, entail. This is an all-important factor to consider in the tube running to the East Bay shore, where the need for ready access of passengers and freight is fast approaching a crisis.

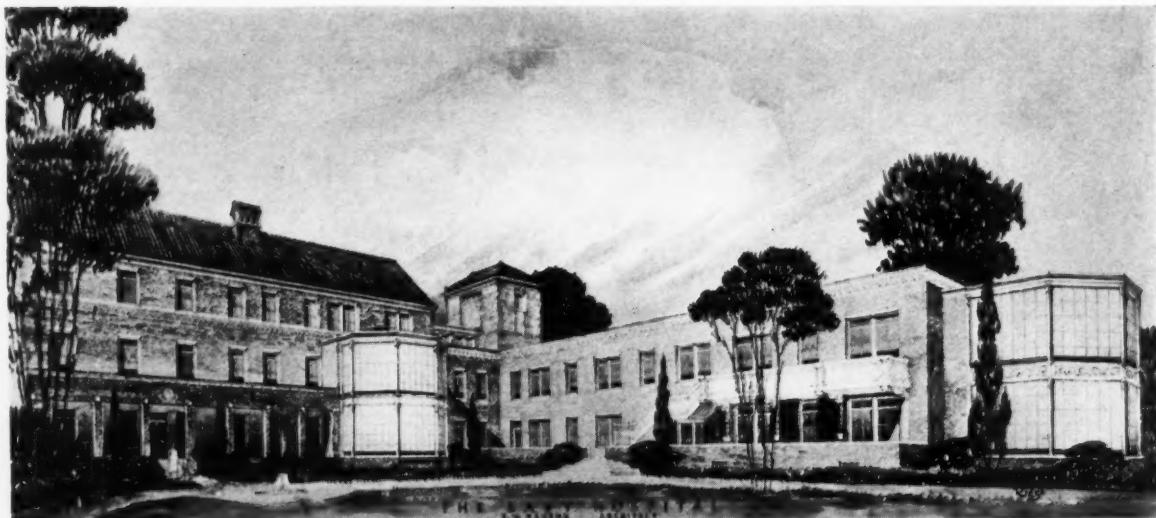
The tube, serving the lower peninsula areas, which are backed by the central valley regions, would do much to solve the perplexing problem of the bottle-neck. Our highway, steam and street railway facilities throughout the lower peninsula are well-nigh complete, yet the complaint is universal that far too much time is lost in getting in and out of San Francisco for either business or pleasure. The twelve traffic line tube, free of the interruptions necessary to surface traffic, would reduce this problem to its absolute minimum.

Aside from these strictly utilitarian considerations, there are social and aesthetic factors of equal importance. We have seen how the Market street tunnel has resulted in the rapid development of beautiful tracts of individual homes, an asset which for many years San Francisco was quite without. The individual, because of rapid transportation, has been enabled to work in the city, yet have the joy and enrichment of a home in the restful, stimulating environment of a suburb. The city has gained architectural interest, beauty, variety; and the complexities that multiply when people live one on top of another have no doubt been mitigated and lessened.

To the north, east and southeast of San Francisco are great expanses of foothills and lovely valleys where thousands would and could seek year-round homes, if only rapid transportation were available. The proposed tube system would give ready access to these three areas and is the only kind of a system that would serve adequately and satisfactorily the home-maker with city business interests. Thus the creation of such a medium of transportation would give rise to further growth of outlying home districts. Dangerous congestion would be relieved in the city and both areas would have the space necessary for the development of an architecture, fitted to their specialized purposes and with the beauty and variety that contributes such a rich significance to the lives of those who create and live with it.

Lastly, the sweep of our glorious bay would be unbroken. There would be no obstructing bridges to mar the beauty of its vast openness. The traffic of the world, the ships from the seven seas, would move over its waters freely and without delays. Ourselves, and those who come after us, would always be able to look upon its whole broad expanse and know the great inspiration that comes from sheer virility of its unspoiled naturalness.

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## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

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W. C. HAYS, two years  
EARLE B. BERTZ, one year  
WILL G. CORLETT, one year

### NEXT MEETING

Due to the vacation period, the next regular meeting of the Northern California Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, will not be held until September 20, 1927. Notice of this meeting will be sent to the members.

### MAY MEETING

In place of the regular meeting scheduled for Tuesday evening, May 17, a dinner was held at the Hotel Mark Hopkins on the evening of Friday, May 20, 1927. The guests of honor for the evening were Messrs. Pierpont Davis, Robert D. Farquhar and Reginald D. Johnson, all of Los Angeles, acting as judges for the Honor Award in connection with our Exhibition held during the month of May at Golden Gate Park Museum. About fifty attended the dinner, including Senator Albert E. Boynton and Mr. Frank Carmody of the Industrial Association, who are cooperating with the Chapter in the Honor Awards. Mr. Sturges Carnes, Mr. J. I. Holder, Mr. Francis Watts and the members of his T-Square Trio were also guests of the evening.

Members present were: Harris Allen, G. F. Ashley, John Bakewell, Jr., Edward G. Bangs, Earle B. Bertz, Edw. G. Bolles, Morris Bruce, Will C. Corlett, Albert J. Evers, W. B. Farlow, Henry H. Gutterson, Wm. C. Hays, John Galen Howard, Lester Hurd, E. H. Hildebrand, R. W. Jeans, J. K. Masten, Chas. F. Masten, Chester H. Miller, Jas. H. Mitchell, G. B. McDougall, Ernest Norberg, T. L. Pflueger, Warren C. Perry, John Reid, Jr., Frederick H. Reimers, Albert Schroepfer, Chas. Peter Weeks, Ralph Wyckoff, L. M. Upton, W. R. Yelland.

### MINUTES

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, since they had been regularly published.

Mr. John Reid, Jr., was in the chair as toastmaster.

During the course of the evening the Chapter had the privilege of hearing discourses by our distinguished guests from the South and by Mr. John Galen Howard, Senator Boynton of the Industrial Association, Mr. Harris Allen and others. Mr. Watts and his T-Square Trio put on a snappy charette, sparing none as they cheerfully mixed personal quips, architecture and music with all the well-known paraphernalia and atmosphere of the drafting room.

The party was judged a great success by the members present, the genial camaraderie of the occasion and the pleasures of meeting with our guests made new bonds of friendship within our midst as well as between the Northern and Southern Chapters.

\* \* \*

Our Exhibition at Golden Gate Park Museum is dismantled and the exhibits are homeward bound. What a fine step forward this Exhibition was in scope, accessi-

bility, attendance and in variety of exhibits! The initiation of an Honor Award, an activity in which this Chapter has lagged, will undoubtedly prove an incentive for improvement and set architectural standards for owners and builders, as well as for architects. It is the hope of the Chapter to make these awards periodically—perhaps yearly or biannually. As is natural, the start has been the greatest difficulty, and the Committee should have the thanks of all for their efforts. Although the awards were conveniently combined with the Exhibition in this instance, in the future they may be separate.

The Chapter should be advised of the assistance given by the Industrial Association to our Honor Award. Without their financial aid and cooperation it would have been difficult to make our beginning. We are indeed appreciative and grateful for the civic spirit which prompted their action.

While the Secretary is engaged in arduous literary effort, it might be well to disclose our splendid progress in membership—especially Institute members. In spite of losing a group of eight in the formation of the new Hawaii Chapter, we now have more members than ever before, and of the whole number over 70 per cent are Institute members.

ALBERT J. EVERE, *Secretary*.

\* \* \*

### REPORT OF HONOR AWARD JURY

[Concluded from page 10]

#### Multiple dwellings:

Apartment Group, Frederick H. Reimers, Owner; Frederick H. Reimers, Architect.

We wish to comment upon the above as a successful solution for an apartment house on a hillside site.

#### Mercantile buildings under five stories:

Tupper & Reed Music Store and Tea Room; W. R. Yelland, Architect.

#### Mercantile buildings over four stories:

The Telephone Building; J. R. Miller and T. L. Pflueger, Architects.

Pacific Gas and Electric Building; Bakewell & Brown, Architects.

#### Religious buildings:

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Berkeley; Henry H. Gutterson, Architect.

#### Academic buildings:

California School of Fine Arts; Bakewell & Brown, Architects.

#### Hospitals, Detention Homes, etc.:

Relief Home, San Francisco; John Reid, Jr., Architect.

\* \* \*

The Buttress Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles announces that production on their Wallboard has increased 100 per cent during the past year.

# THE INSPECTOR

TITLE REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

COMBINED WITH PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT AND EDITED BY MARK C. COHN

VOLUME THREE

[ SERIAL ISSUE OF THE INSPECTOR ]

NUMBER SIX

## STATE HOUSING LAW VETOED

Amendments to the California State Housing Act adopted by the Legislature were pocket vetoed by Governor C. C. Young, because, he said, Assembly Bill No. 829 was found defective. At the last moment the entire effort proved futile apparently because reasonable precaution had not been exercised in the compilation of the measure.

THE INSPECTOR repeatedly has emphasized the need and importance of carefully considering the writing and compiling of building regulations, because, after all, building, housing and plumbing codes are laws, not mere specifications, and should not be amateurish experiments.

Apart from reasons made public for vetoing the State bill, some of its provisions were the subject of considerable discussion exemplified by opposition by builders, realtors, property and building owners. Opposition, however, seems to have crystallized after the measure had been passed by both Houses of the Legislature.

Some of the opposition engendered by the bill no doubt could have been ironed out harmoniously if it had been handled in a way consistent with the original plan followed in 1916, when all concerned, including the architectural profession, were given ample opportunity to participate in the discussion and writing of that comprehensive measure, which is known as the State Housing Act of California. It has stood the test of time and successfully weathered all attacks in court.

Governor Young says that much better legislation can be achieved and conflicting elements reconciled if these matters would not be put off until the hurry of a legislative session. He further offers the suggestion to those interested that it would be well to begin soon to work out a new bill.

Governor Young's letter, printed here, is self-explanatory:

"Mr. Mark C. Cohn, 461 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.  
"Dear Mr. Cohn:

"At a hearing which was called to consider Assembly Bill Number 829 it developed that there was a fatal discrepancy between the body of the bill and its title. If I am not mistaken, three sections were incorporated which were not mentioned in the title at all, and, inasmuch as these sections were very vital ones as far as the measure is concerned, the proponents of the bill at once agreed that it would be useless to do anything concerning it.

"I have made the suggestion to those interested in this measure, both to contractors and to the Immigration and Housing Commission, that it would be well to commence working out a new bill in the immediate future. Much better legislation can be achieved and conflicting elements could be reconciled if these matters would not be put off until the hurry of a legislative session.

"As to this particular bill, however, under the circumstances, I should say that there is no possibility of its becoming a law.

"Yours very sincerely,  
"C. C. YOUNG, Governor."

## PLASTERERS' LICENSING LAW ILLEGAL

An ordinance requiring plasterers to pay a license fee of \$75 a year and to file bond in the sum of \$5,000 has been characterized by District Judge Frank M. Noye in Minneapolis as "unreasonable, oppressive, burdensome, confiscatory," and he points out that it "imposes an unlawful limitation, interference and restriction upon the right to follow a lawful, useful and harmless business," according to a published report on this case.

This court decision is of unusual importance and will perhaps be carried on appeal to the Supreme Court. THE INSPECTOR has on different occasions suggested careful consideration of the principle involved in this kind of legislation. Not because there aren't times when legislation of this sort will serve a beneficial purpose, but because, first, care must be exercised in the preparation of this type of legislation, and, secondly, the need for it should be established beyond question.

The question involved in the Minneapolis case briefly is that a plasterer applied to the building inspector for a permit. His application was refused on the ground that issuance of such permits to plasterers not licensed in Minneapolis is forbidden by ordinance. And the case was carried to court on the contention that a license fee of \$75 a year is excessive, unreasonable, burdensome, entirely unconstitutional and void. That it discriminates unfairly in favor of individuals living and maintaining a place of business, or both, outside of the corporate limits of the city.

Judge Noye's decision as reported held that the ordinance discriminates unfairly and unreasonably between citizens of different portions of Minnesota and between citizens of different portions of the United States, and unlawfully and unreasonably discriminates against persons residing outside of the city of Minneapolis and outside of the State of Minnesota.

\* \* \*

## SAN DIEGO SEEKS LARGER FIRE ZONE

THE INSPECTOR commends public officials in San Diego for their effort to increase the fire districts in that growing city. Through its editorial columns this magazine has consistently urged the enactment of legislation to provide fire protection barriers in different cities where a great majority of the construction is of frame. Except in congested mercantile districts and the central business areas of cities, it is not always necessary to set aside large portions of cities wherein only buildings of masonry may be built. The plan of fire zoning in Los Angeles is not only a wise one but it is feasible and adaptable to almost any city. And it is a plan that immediately commends public approbation.

Practically every main artery following the principal public thoroughfares in Los Angeles is a fire district. In this manner the city is cut up in checkerboard fashion with fire districts that make for fire barriers against conflagration. It has invited public support, which, after all, is essential to be effective.

## THE INSPECTOR

## A PEEP AT THE BUILDING CODE OF THE FUTURE

*Will Revolutionize Present Practice*[BY MARK C. COHN]  
*Expert Consultant on Housing and Building Regulations*

(This is the twenty-fourth of a series of articles on building codes.)



OU are welcome to use the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossible and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam, He would have clearly foretold it by His holy prophets. It is the device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to Hell."

The foregoing is an excerpt from an official document issued by a schoolboard in an Eastern city about a century ago. It was written in response to a petition for permission to use school property as the setting for a debate on a popular question of the day.

Today flying through the air like birds at 100 or more miles an hour scarcely attracts attention. Trains traveling a mile a minute or more have lost their thrill. Radio waves traveling at indescribable speed is a modern miracle that is accepted as a matter of fact. Recently there was inaugurated a regular service to carry on conversation between San Francisco and London—across the continent and the Atlantic Ocean—by means of ground wires and radio. And on Washington's Birthday the memorable address of President Coolidge before Congress in Washington was broadcast the length and breadth of this country. This signal achievement through a hook-up of 43 radio broadcast stations brought the words of the President into every home that had a receiving set as clearly and audibly as though the listener stood beside the President. Television is already a fact and soon will be in use commercially.

## WHAT WOULD THEY SAY?

One wonders what the wise members of that old schoolboard would say if they were to return to earth and share present-day achievements, unheard of only a few years ago.

Not unlike the schoolboard, many persons are prone to think their effort is the ultimate of achievement and fail to appreciate they are mere infinitesimal atoms in the great universe.

With a peep into the future, one may visualize how building codes will be written a few years hence, using present experience as a basis of supposition.

Primarily a building code should not be concerned with the specific narrow-minded viewpoint of how many bricks should go into a wall, arbitrarily fixed wall thicknesses, pounds of steel used and the numerous other requirements ordinarily set out as commandments in building regulations.

A building code should be designed as a means to an end. After all, that is what a set of municipal building regulations is for: Laws presumed to insure public safety.

It is not unreasonable to predict that the building codes of the future will specify only the ultimate results expected to be attained, leaving to the ingenuity of archi-

tects, engineers and builders the details of devising methods of accomplishing desired results.

The conventional custom of writing a building code is to specify that the wall shall not be less than a fixed thickness, assembled in a given manner with only the kind or kinds of materials set out in the law. There is no intelligent explanation of what it is all about. One builder's guess is as good as another. And there are a lot of guesses. Why this or that particular material mentioned shall be used, why other materials may not be used and how the whole thing is arrived at are seemingly an unexplainable puzzle. Many plausible theories and ideas are advanced.

The code of the future will be better understood, for perhaps it will require that the walls shall be built of a thickness capable of sustaining safely the live and dead loads transmitted thereto (*loads arrived at by actual tests*), with a given factor of safety (*determined by authentic practical research data*), with materials (*the finished assembly*) capable of resisting for a given number of hours a given degree of fire and heat (*the number of hours and the degrees of fire and heat determined scientifically on the basis of serving a definite necessary purpose*) immune to disintegration from the ravages of the elements that would affect the integrity of the finished wall assembly.

Space does not permit of a detailed outline, but the foregoing does show that it is possible to fix the basis for a law with a tangible objective for each requirement—a definite objective that may be understood by everyone. Witness the ease with which heated argument can be precipitated anywhere with regard to stresses developed by earthquake. And note the diversity of opinion. Eventually this, too, will be taken care of in a practical way.

## HERE ARE ADVANTAGES

The advantages would be that every building material could find its use in the construction of building just as water finds its own level. No mention would be made of brick, concrete, cement, tile, lumber, mortar or any other building material. Any one or all of the different kinds of materials might be used, provided the integrity of the finished assembly or wall construction fulfilled understandable fixed requirements therefor. And the requirements, too, would have a fixed basis of fact.

Architects and engineers would be free to choose their materials, methods of assembly, ingredients and structural elements to be used in their specified construction.

It would put a premium on knowledge, ability, training and experience. It would remove the premium on ignorance and guesswork. It would do away with the mystery that envelops some of the present-day requirements. It would provide an incentive and encourage the development of new materials, open markets for a greater use of some commonly used products which are curtailed as to potential use by arbitrary prohibitions.

It is not too visionary to look forward to the time when the so-called fireproof office building will be described in ordinances as one wherein the floors and roofs shall be

## THE INSPECTOR

constructed to resist fire of a given intensity for a fixed number of hours. This resistance to remain effective when water is applied thereto, under fire and loaded conditions and otherwise. Floors to sustain given live loads of so many pounds per square foot. The live loads to be arrived at by practical scientific research and tests rather than the many guesses now made. The requirements for walls and partitions, including the protection of openings, not unlike the requirements for floors plus requirements for other purposes for which they are to serve normally and under anticipated extraordinary conditions.

## TAXES IMAGINATION

It would be folly to attempt to anticipate innumerable details that will be worked out eventually and satisfactorily. Here it is intended only to convey an idea that is not altogether fanciful.

Even under the commonly used ordinances of today, in the case of skyscraper construction perhaps greater dependence is put on the structural steel frame than on other structural elements.

Yet even now the use of structural steel is in the main governed by given allowable stresses or values. In effect, ordinances provide that live, dead and wind loads shall be transmitted to foundations and footings and otherwise taken care of by means of a structural framework. In other words, the allowable stresses for structural steel, rivets, bolts, etc., are fixed in the ordinance. The sizes of the structural members and the placing of them in particular positions are not governed by fixed requirements in the ordinance but by the design of the structure and regulated by given allowable stresses. Mathematical mechanics and engineering technique are applied to the design of the framework.

Why not the same principle for other building materials and the assembly of products that enter into the construction of buildings?

## WIDE APPLICATION

Such recognition given to the value of steel in a measure applies to other building materials. Automatic sprinkler heads, fire doors and shutters, in a very few cases assembly or modes of construction are recognized as approved because they are presumed to have passed favorably scientific tests conducted under rigid supervisions of authorities qualified to carry on such investigation.

If a national or local board is competent to say when a fire-shutter shall be "approved" for use in an opening through the exterior wall of a building, why shouldn't that board or another committee be equally competent to pass on the integrity of the wall assembly that goes around the opening and to which is fastened the fire-shutter?

Therefore, the more study given to this subject the nearer we find ourselves to the building code of the future. However, the writing of a scientific building code is a long way ahead of the present, and the distance will be lessened only in direct proportion to the effort that comes from within the building industry.

A long time has elapsed since the schoolboard quoted at the beginning of this article said that a railroad train "traveling at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour was a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to Hell," and the perfection of radio reception.

On the whole, the world seems to move much faster now, and who can say but that the business of building may become revolutionized within a short time? This industry

has been functioning without many notable progressive changes for a long, long period.

Only recently the writer was good-naturedly criticized for his activities in sponsoring uniform building code practices of a modern nature. The critic urged that he leave well enough alone; that things had been done in the same old way for ever so many years—why disturb them?

Perhaps this critic is right, but the writer puts it up to the live, progressive generation now sitting on the throne with vision to meet the problems and needs of tomorrow.

When the time arrives for a scientific building code of the future to be prepared, each element in the great building industry will have some comprehensive detailed specification of manufacture, use and assembly of its products. Practically all of the innumerable details of assembly and erection now set out in building ordinances, and a lot of important ones not included in building codes, will of necessity appear in specifications of manufacture, fabrication and erection. Manufacturers must know every possible defect in products in order to cure them; and they will appreciate every virtue of their products. The foremost objective will be to improve output. Competitive effort will be on a basis of quality. It is not too soon to begin now. Advantages to be had now from such an effort will promote better building conditions sooner than expected.

\* \* \*

## SAN FRANCISCO CHURCH AND HOTEL

"The world do move"—San Francisco is promised a 23-story combination church and hotel. San Franciscans will look back to ye olden times when it was just about essential to the success of a hotel venture to have an elaborate buffet with a supply of rare vintages.

\* \* \*

At the building officials' group meeting held in Los Angeles last month, the uniform building code was the subject of discussion and revision.

\* \* \*

Newport Beach, California, is reported to have before its board of trustees a stringent fire and building ordinance that would practically forbid the construction of wooden buildings except for dwellings.

\* \* \*

Ordinances to license and bond contractors in the cities of Ventura, Oxnard, Santa Paula and Fillmore are reported to be sponsored by the Ventura County Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America.

\* \* \*

The principle of zoning laws again has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court in two cases originating in Los Angeles and the town of Euclid, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio.

\* \* \*

Mt. Vernon, Washington, is scheduled to adopt a new building code, which is reported to have the support of the Washington Fire Underwriters' Rating Bureau.

\* \* \*

Monterey, California, has amended its building code to regulate the construction of buildings of clay tile and other hollow building units.

\* \* \*

The May meeting of the San Francisco Society of Engineers was addressed by members of its public-speaking class and entertained by its own orchestra of members.

\* \* \*

San Francisco has fixed a limit of 40 feet for the height of buildings in the zone known as the Marina District.

## THE INSPECTOR

## APARTMENT LIVING GROWING

Figures compiled by the Department of Labor in 294 cities show that in 1926 housing accommodations were provided for 480,773 families. It is asserted that for the first time the figures show clearly the nation favors the so-called "cave dwellings" because 45.4 per cent of all the families provided with new dwellings during 1926 went to live in apartment houses.

Dwellings designed for one family amounted to only 40.7 per cent of all the new housing facilities, and 13.9 per cent of the families went to live in duplex or two-family dwellings.

Figures listed for some California cities show that for each 10,000 of population there were provided homes as follows:

In Los Angeles, 347.1; San Diego, 339.5; Berkeley, 211.5; Oakland, 173.1; Sacramento, 163.2; San Jose, 154.5; San Francisco, 150.6; Pasadena, 143.7; Long Beach, 100.1; Alameda, 99.4; Stockton, 68.5; Fresno, 29.7.

\* \* \*

George A. Downing, building inspector of Monterey Park, California, has recommended to the board of trustees a change in the building ordinance to reduce the thickness of masonry walls for the smaller type of building.

## SAN FRANCISCO DEBATES SHINGLE LAW

The question of whether the fire retardent roof districts in San Francisco shall be extended to include a large portion of the entire city has been the subject of much discussion during several meetings of the Board of Supervisors.

Fire Chief Thomas R. Murphy, supported by the Board of Fire Wardens, composed of battalion chiefs, and the Fire Underwriters' Bureau, argues for the proposed law. Lumber and wooden shingle interests, with the support of some builders, apparently feel the ordinance would discriminate against wooden frame construction.

A proposed change in the law to decrease allowable repairs on existing wooden shingle roofs from 40 to 20 per cent in any one year has invited opposition by building owners whose houses now have wooden shingle roofs.

\* \* \*

## HOW MANY INSPECTORS?

Inglewood, California, has before its city council a recommendation to lessen the burdens of the building inspector by creating two new offices of plumbing and electrical inspection. In this manner three officials would perform duties which are now carried on by the office of building inspector.

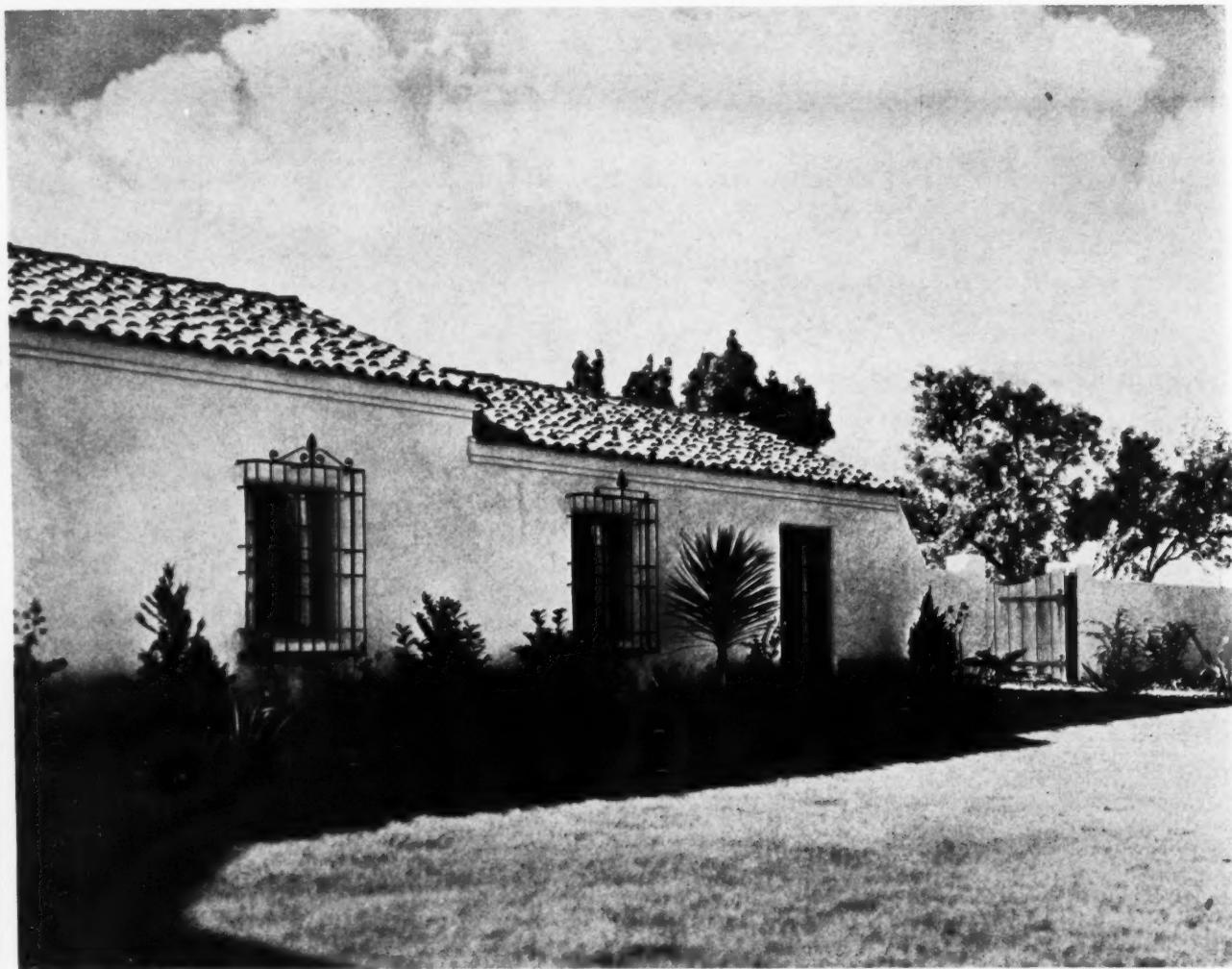


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CLUMPS CORNERS, ESSEX. A SERIES OF OLD ENGLISH VIEWS

A little roadside cottage in Essex, containing many suggestions in design applicable to American construction. The roof would be more pleasing if the old form of "bonnet tile" were used in place of the unsightly modern ridge roll. Note that a special valley tile has not been used, the regular roof tile being laid in close and the valley being laid in lead or copper.

*Publication of photographs of the varied types of the minor English domestic architecture in this exclusive serial is made possible by courtesy of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, from data collected at first hand in Europe.*



Residence of J. A. Dunker, Palo Alto, California

Birge M. Clark, Architect

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## THE INSPECTOR

## Ask THE INSPECTOR

Under this heading are published questions and answers dealing with building problems. Herewith are published a number of queries asked of The Inspector and the answers. Post the question. Your name will be omitted if you wish.

## Tell THE INSPECTOR

This column is dedicated to kicks and comments. Names omitted on request. Right is reserved to publish or reject any complaint received. Give name and address in evidence of good faith. This department is open for constructive criticisms.

Q.—Several inquiries relating to amendments to the State Housing Act included in a bill passed by the California Legislature have been received.

A.—All those who have submitted questions on this subject are referred to article in this issue wherein it is explained that the Governor refused to sign Assembly Bill No. 829, which was the only measure passed, amending the provisions of the California State Housing Act.

The Governor found fatal discrepancies in the bill, and with his refusal to sign it, it automatically becomes vetoed. Therefore, the State Housing Act, as passed in 1923 and amended two years ago, remains intact. No further amendments to this State act can be considered until the Legislature again is convened in 1929.

Q.—Am I correct in assuming that the size of inner courts for an eight-story hotel proposed to be built near a California beach resort but outside of the town limits is the same as that required for a tenement apartment house?

A.—A hotel of 8 or more stories in height requires a minimum size inner court of 16 feet in width by 22 feet in length. An apartment house of the same height would require an inner court with least dimension of 24 feet and to contain an area of 840 square feet. In either case, if the inner court is bounded by a lot line for its entire length, the hotel court would have to be 10 feet wide by at least 14 feet in length, while in an apartment house it would have to be at least 18 feet in width and have an area of not less than 630 square feet.

Q.—What is license fee for masons, roofers, plasterers under the new ordinances in Oakland, and what is the amount of the different bonds required to be posted?

A.—Ordinance No. 3867, New Series, in Oakland, provides an annual license tax of \$100 for masons. The license tax for plasterers is the same, and roofers are required to pay a license tax of \$50 a year. The same ordinance requires bonds of \$1,000 for a mason or plasterer and a \$500 bond for a roofer. Permits for the work on each job are required in addition to the license fee.

Q.—Two public officials ask whether a rear yard is required for dwelling houses by the California Housing Law.

A.—This same question has been answered in previous issues. A rear yard for dwellings is not mandatory, but it is required in the event that the required windows from living and sleeping rooms are not so located that they open onto other legal unoccupied spaces.

\* \* \*

The National Board of Fire Underwriters recently issued the third edition of revised standard ordinance for chimney construction. Copies of the ordinance are available at the office of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 St. John street, New York.

\* \* \*

Hillsborough, California, now has a building code that requires building permits before beginning construction of any building.

\* \* \*

Architects in Pasadena are reported to have begun a movement to form an architectural club.

## ANOTHER HOUSING LAW KILLED

Assembly Bill No. 406, designed to amend the California State Housing Act to allow living, sleeping and cooking in the same room, heard its deathknell in the Senate Committee on Public Health and Quarantine. This bill passed the California Assembly, but apparently couldn't overcome the quarantine which smothered it in the Senate committee.

\* \* \*

## RALPH HOMANN HEADS BUILDERS

Elected for the second term as president of the Los Angeles Builders' Exchange, Ralph Homann, who is also president of the Los Angeles Commission of Building and Safety, accepted the office and honors conferred on him by the members of that body. Mr. Homann likewise is secretary of the Southern California Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America.

\* \* \*

## BAKERSFIELD TO ADOPT BUILDING CODE

Probable hastening of the adoption of a new building code in Bakersfield is foreseen in a critical survey of fire hazards made in that city by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. R. H. Hubbard, city building inspector, is reported to have denied definitely the assertion attributed to the Underwriters that special permits have been granted for inferiorly constructed buildings in the fire districts.

\* \* \*

## WAR VETERANS' INSURANCE

July 2, 1927, is the dead line for veterans disabled in the World War to take advantage of war-time insurance provided by the Government. The United States Veterans' Bureau is doing all possible to get this message to veterans so they will not lose their rights. All veterans are requested to get in touch with the nearest office of the Veterans' Bureau before July 2. The San Francisco regional office is at 814 Mission street.

\* \* \*

## L. A. COUNTY LICENSES SEWER CONTRACTORS

An ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County requires persons, firms and corporations laying sewers on private premises in sanitation districts to be registered with the county surveyor, pay license of \$30 a year and post bond in the sum of \$1,000 to protect any person who may suffer damage by reason of violation of the provisions of the ordinance.

\* \* \*

Recent applicants granted certificates to practice architecture in California are: Milton M. Friedman and William Vincent Kernan of Los Angeles, and Laurence B. Clapp of Santa Barbara. The Southern District Division of the State Board of Architecture granted these certificates.

\* \* \*

Violation of building restrictions set out in a deed is not a ground for refusing a building permit, is the gist of a decision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Burlingame, Calif.

Wm. C. F. Gillam, *Architect.*

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1860-1868 W. Washington Street  
LOS ANGELES.

## INTERIOR DECORATING

[Concluded from page 39]

or the makeshift. Design, conceived for its individual artistry and in the correct relation to the several other factors of the room, is essential. An understanding of the nature and applications of paint to secure various effects of color and texture, is equally essential. Such a work, in a word, is one of final, perfect details, and being that, it admits of no haphazard methods. But the student of its possibilities finds in painted design a medium that is a ready servant for the expression of varied moods of creativeness and imagination.

\* \* \*

Announcement is made of the consolidation of the Pacific Portland Cement Company, Consolidated, and the Old Mission Portland Cement Company into a new corporation, with a capital of \$30,000,000, to be known as Pacific Portland Cement Company.

The new company will operate the following plants:

Cement Plants: Redwood City, San Mateo Co., California; San Juan Bautista, San Benito Co., California; Cement, Solano Co., California; with a daily capacity of 50,000 sacks.

Plaster Plants: Plaster City, Imperial Co., California; Gerlach, Washoe Co., Nevada; with a daily capacity of 16,000 sacks.

The rigid quality standards maintained for so many years by the brands Golden Gate and Old Mission Cement and Empire and Reno Plaster will be faithfully adhered to. The combined laboratory facilities of all the plants under one management not only insures uniform and exacting manufacturing control but also provides unequaled facilities for research and development of special products not otherwise found on the Pacific Coast.

Orders from customers of the two companies will be taken care of from the consolidated offices on the eighth floor of the Pacific Building. Telephone Garfield 4100.

Golden Gate, Old Mission, Empire and Reno patrons are assured that their individual requirements will receive the same intimate, painstaking care as in the past and have the resources of the largest cement and plaster manufacturers on the Pacific Coast at their command. We sincerely hope that you will continue to favor the new company with the splendid cooperation you have shown to the individual companies in the past.

\* \* \*

The West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau offers some very useful information concerning West Coast woods in the following booklets and folders:

Durable Douglas Fir; Comparison of Douglas Fir and Southern Pine; Douglas Fir for Sash and Frames; Unique and Beautiful Paneling of Sand Blasted Douglas Fir.

Copies of any or all of these booklets will be supplied upon request by the Bureau's office, 562 White-Henry Stuart Building, Seattle, Washington.

\* \* \*

The Donley Book of Successful Fireplaces, Fifth Edition, has just been published by the Donley Brothers Company, Cleveland. The new edition carries 44 pages and treats upon the fireplace in relation to its history, common errors in building and detailed plans of correct construction. May be secured from the Donley Brothers Company, 13900 Miles avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, complimentary to architects.

\* \* \*

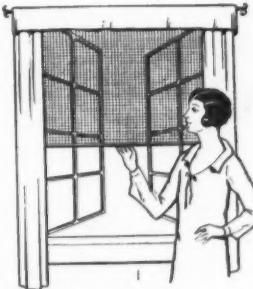
Headquarters of the Oak Flooring Bureau are now located at 1234 Builders Building, Chicago.

Bel Air Home of Gene Stratton Porter  
Dodd and Richards, Architects, Los Angeles, Calif.



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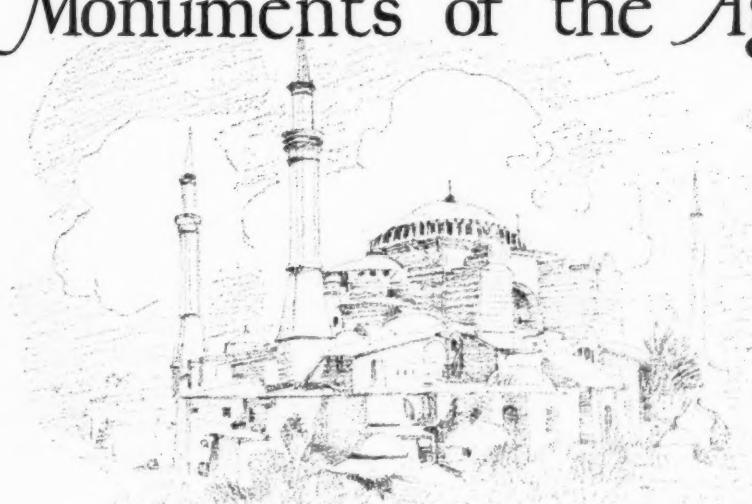
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*"ALLAH IL ALLAH!"* . . . thus call the muezzins of Islam. Thus, throughout the nine centuries that have passed since Constantinople was the proud capital of Eastern Christendom, have they cried the ancient Mohammedan reminder of faith from the slender minarets of St. Sophia. Thus are the adherents of the Prophet summoned to their devotions.

Picturesque, yes. But how sharply limited! The range of the muezzin's voice is a few hundred yards. Your voice, if you should wish, could carry your summons across an ocean and a continent to the great new Pacific Telephone Building in Seattle.

In this magnificent modern edifice, dedicated to the transmission of the human voice, thought has been given to the convenience and protection of life of the hundreds of operators as well as the very expensive apparatus here assembled. Every elevator opening is protected by complete Dahlstrom inclosures. In fact, all metal doors and corridor lights are Dahlstrom.

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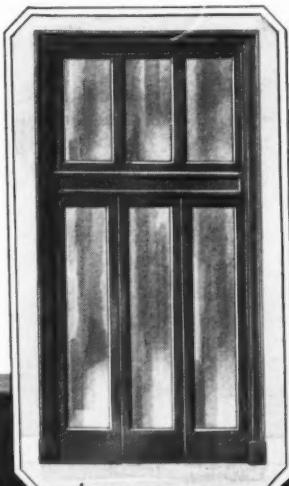
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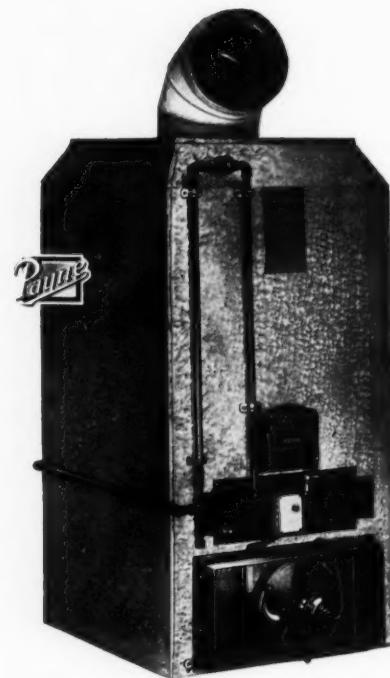
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with automatic louvres and dual control.

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FORCED AIR HEATING is achieved by means of electrically driven fans. This method speeds up heat delivery, increases efficiency, decreases heat losses, brings distant rooms, formerly impossible to be reached by gravity heat delivery, within the range of satisfactory heating and provides summer cooling results.

The above illustration shows a PAYNE FORCED AIR UNIT. Note the automatic louvres at each side of the fan, which permit the furnace to be used as a gravity unit as well. The entire assembly is simplified to the point where the pressing of but one button starts and stops the furnace and fan simultaneously, as well as regulating the furnace heat. Every new feature, if proven to be thoroughly practical and dependable, can be had in the PAYNE Line.

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## WEST COAST WOODS COMPETITION

Following are questions submitted by contestants in the West Coast Woods Architectural Competition, together with the answers by J. Lister Holmes, the professional adviser:

*Question:* I have an idea for a home and garage of wood which I believe will have a direct effect on forest conservation and utilization as well as making for economy in construction. If I plan this structure so as to make the best use of the material from this standpoint, will any credit for this be given me by the judges?

*Answer:* This competition does not contemplate bringing out ideas or practices calculated to conserve wood or to reduce the cost of building. One of the particular objects of the competition is to develop uses of West Coast woods (Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock, Western red cedar and Sitka spruce) that could be duplicated only with great difficulty, if at all, by the woods of other regions. For this reason the committee in drafting the competition program did not place a cost limit on the structure to be built from the designs. Contestants may go as far as they wish in developing new and striking ideas and uses of West Coast woods, without giving any consideration to the cost of construction or of the finished residence.

*Question:* What is meant by the phrase "immediate site of 12,000 square feet" in the program of competition?

*Answer:* The property upon which the house is placed is limited to 12,000 square feet, but it may be any shape.

*Question:* Where may samples of the different West Coast woods be procured?

*Answer:* From local retail lumber dealers or from manufacturers of West Coast woods.

*Question:* Is there any wide variance in the color of the different West Coast woods? Is this marked enough to be differentiated when weathered?

*Answer:* The natural colors of the woods included in the competition and the changes that occur in weathering are as follows:

*Douglas fir*—Young rapid growth, "red fir" usually is of a light, orange-red color when green, assuming a darker reddish-brown hue as it ages. When exposed, it weathers to a soft, neutral reddish-gray. Old growth, "yellow fir," is a light ocher, faintly tinted with orange; as it ages it darkens to a soft, light, burnt umber. Exposed to the weather it passes through the same color phases as "red fir," but the final color is a much lighter, soft, reddish-gray.

*West Coast hemlock*—Is almost a light straw color when cut; as it ages it acquires a clear, light ocher tint, tinged with reddish brown, darkening very slightly and becoming more mellow with a hint of sienna. Exposed to the weather it gradually assumes a light sienna-gray color.

*Sitka spruce*—Freshly sawn is a clear, light silvery brown, almost white, with a faint tinge of clear red, the color deepening slightly as it ages. Exposed to the weather it remains a rather light silvery gray with a mellowing tint of burnt umber.

*Western red cedar*—When sawed from the log is a clear reddish brown. Exposed to light in interior work it gradually deepens in tone, becoming more distinctly brown. When exposed to the weather it acquires a rather deep, gray-brown color.

*Question:* Is there any preference for a two-story house?

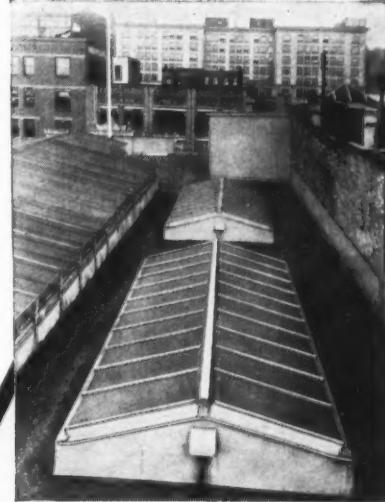
*Answer:* This is optional.

*Question:* Would novel features for the garden have weight if planned in accordance with the spirit of this competition?

*Answer:* I believe the Jury would give them proper consideration.

*Question:* Will you consider little scale models on the

# 50, 75 or 100 Years from Now



Portion of Steeplead Skylights, Bank of California, Seattle. John Graham, Architect. J. A. McEachern & Company, General Contractors.

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Complete specifications are furnished the architect for El Rey Guaranteed Roofs. They are installed under the supervision of our own experts, and inspected at intervals throughout the term of the guarantee.

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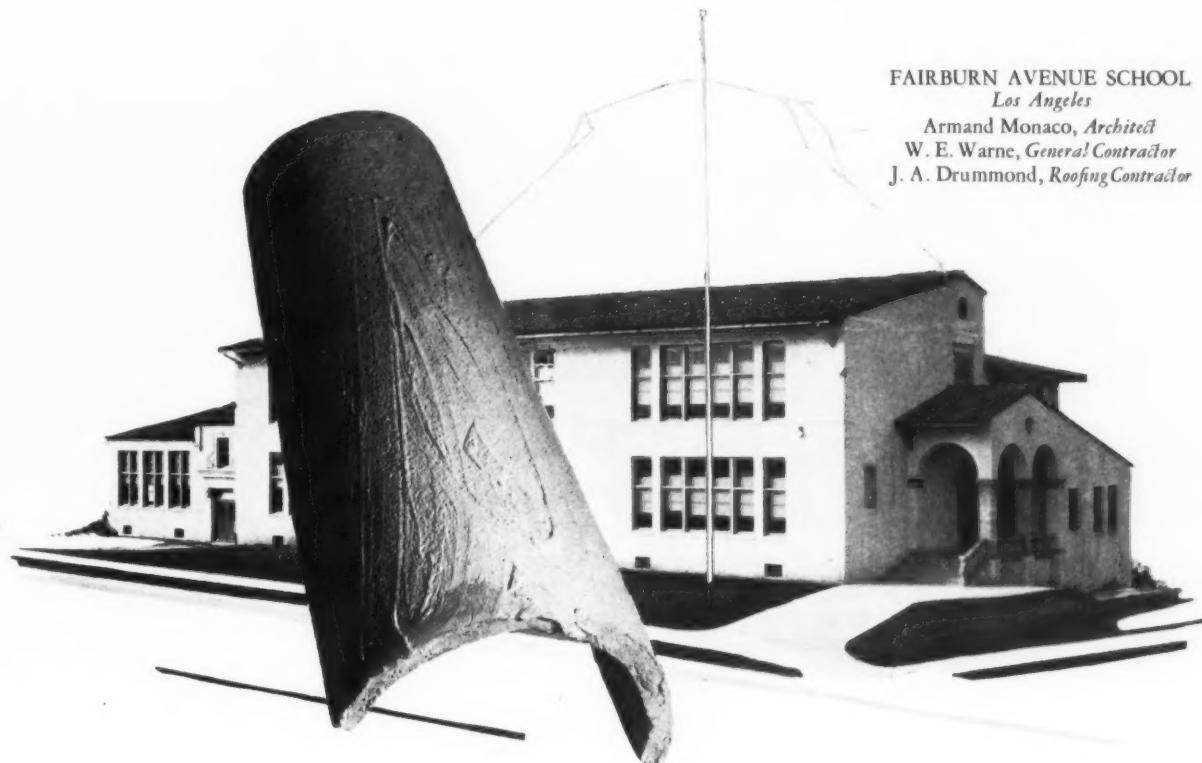


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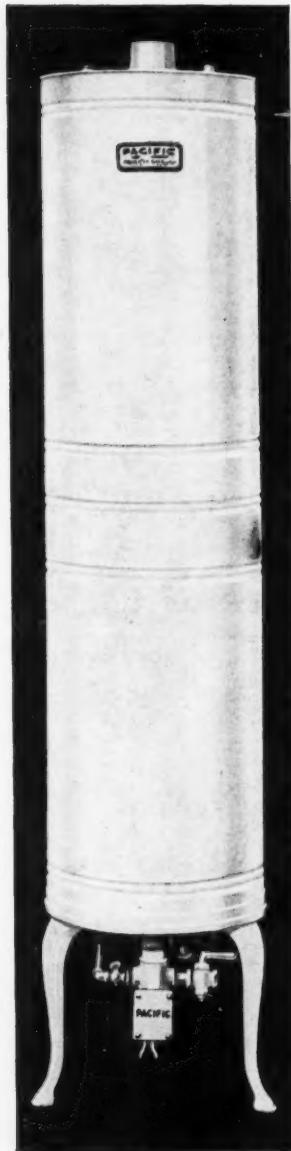
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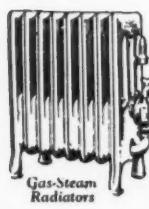
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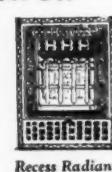
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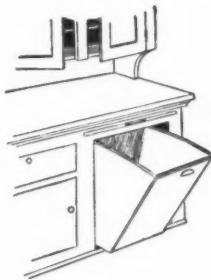
DISPLAY AT METROPOLITAN BUILDING MATERIAL EXHIBIT

MANUFACTURERS of EVERY TYPE of GAS HEATING APPLIANCE  
All Vented for Healthful Heat

# Here are some facts about Sitka Spruce non-warping, smooth, odorless



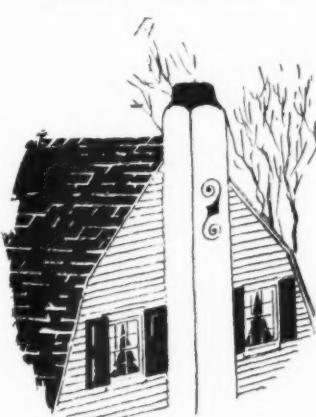
Sitka Spruce is the world's most important airplane wood and the standard material for piano sounding-boards. The same toughness, strength, flexibility, resilience, lightness, easy of working and uniformity of texture have made Sitka Spruce valuable for bevel siding and many other building purposes.



**SITKA SPRUCE** grows in the Douglas Fir forests of the Pacific Northwest. It is a large tree, sometimes reaching a height of 180 feet and a diameter of 12 feet. The wood is decidedly uniform in quality, having great toughness and strength combined with lightness. The grain of Sitka Spruce is smooth, the fibres are long, and the wood contains no resin—thus it is easy to work and takes finishes readily.



Sitka Spruce is much used for bevel siding and for exterior trim, because of its great percentage of heartwood, its resistance to warping and its ability to take and hold paint. An average shipment of Sitka Spruce finish will contain 95% heartwood.



Sitka Spruce is a superior wood for interior trim, because it is of even grain and texture, is easy to work



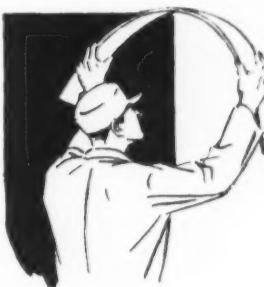
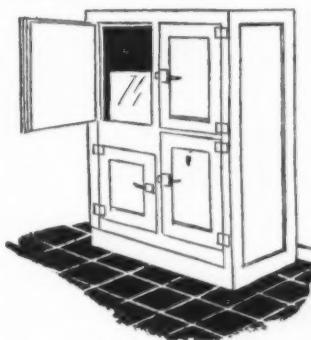
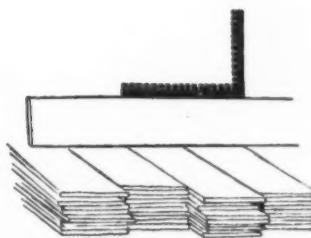
and because few, if any, other woods can give such a glass-like enamel finish.

Being odorless, and tasteless, this West Coast wood is ideal for kitchen cabinets, cupboards, flour and sugar bins, coolers, refrigerators and other compartments where food is kept.

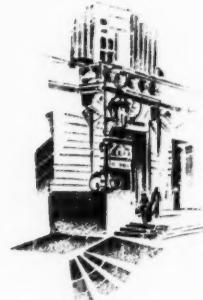
Sitka Spruce resists warping and shrinking to a remarkable degree, hence it is highly favored for drain boards. Architects who specify Sitka Spruce for the entire finish and cabinet work of kitchens can be assured of giving their clients complete service and satisfaction.

Due to the large size of the tree, wide widths of vertical grain clear lumber are readily available in any length at reasonable prices.

We will be glad to answer inquiries about the uses of Sitka Spruce if you will address West Coast Lumber Bureau, 562 Stuart Building, Seattle, Washington.

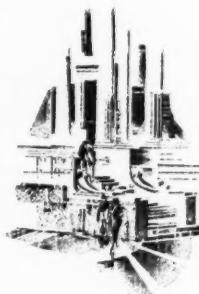


# RAYMOND



**T**HE Aristocrat of Western Building Stones—here is a title for Raymond Granite that has come because of the qualities inherent in the stone itself.

Beauty, versatility, permanence, uniformity of texture, perfection of coloring—possessing all these, is it any wonder that Raymond Granite was used in such impressive structures as the Hunter-Dulin and Financial Center Buildings, San Francisco; the City Hall and Hall of Justice, Los Angeles; and in Oakland, in Sacramento, in San Jose....and elsewhere.



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*Contractors for Granite Exterior and Interior Stone Work*

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# GRANITE

same basis as drawings, providing they are flat elevations of the inside and outside of the wall?

*Answer:* The result would be elevations rendered in a medium not called for in the program and therefore will not be accepted.

*Question:* Should these houses be designed for any particular climate or locality?

*Answer:* This is optional with the competitor.

*Question:* Will color receive much consideration?

*Answer:* Rendering is merely the vehicle for an idea and, although it will be given consideration, it will not rate in proportion to the idea.

*Question:* The program calls for the use of pencil only on the sheet bearing the perspective and plans. Could not these drawings be made in ink?

*Answer:* All requirements of the program in this regard are mandatory.

\* \* \*

#### FEDERAL BUILDING PROGRAM LACKS ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

The United States Civil Service Commission states that it has not received enough applications for positions of architects and engineers to meet the needs of the Supervising Architect in connection with the \$165,000,000 public buildings program recently authorized by Congress.

Examinations are open for assistant architects, associate architects, assistant structural engineers and assistant architectural engineers. Entrance salaries range from \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion. Applications for the positions named will be received by the Commission until June 30.

The Supervising Architect's Office reports considerable progress in the execution of the authorized program. A number of buildings in various parts of the country are under construction and plans are being made for others.

Of the \$165,000,000 authorized, \$50,000,000 is to be spent in Washington, District of Columbia, for much-needed buildings. It is expected that the next Congress will authorize the purchase of the entire triangle between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall, approximately a mile in length, for the erection of public buildings along the south side of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury. The consummation of this plan will make Pennsylvania avenue a grand boulevard, as it should be. Now it is a distinct disappointment to those who visit the national capital for the first time.

\* \* \*

#### BOOK NOTES

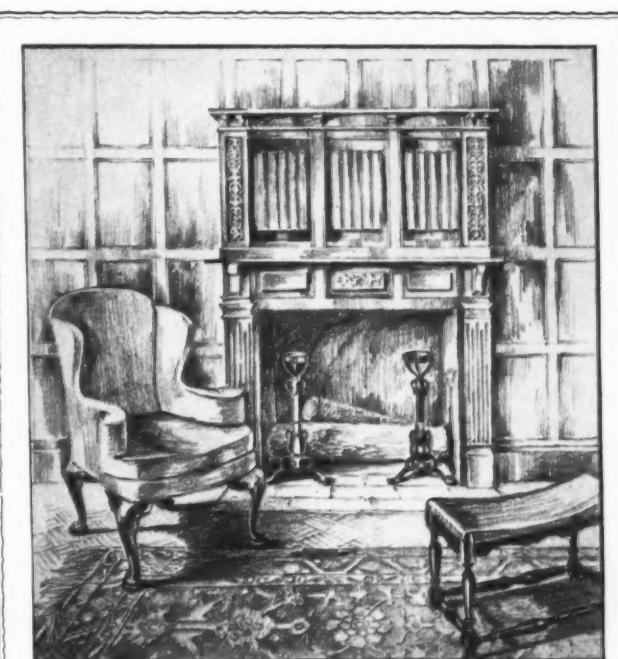
*Worship in Wood*, by Thomas M. Boyd.

While this handsomely printed and illustrated volume was produced with special reference to church furniture, it presents a decidedly interesting résumé of the history of houses of worship, from the times of primitive man, through the pantheistic ages, the temples and cathedrals, the quaint meeting houses of early American history, to our modern conglomerate era with its more comfortable fittings.

*Worship in Wood*. By Thomas M. Boyd. American Seating Co., Chicago. \$8.00.

\* \* \*

Harvey Wiley Corbett, of the architectural firm of Helmle and Corbett, New York City, has accepted an invitation from President Thomas S. Baker to deliver the Commencement oration at the Carnegie Institute of Technology this year, according to an announcement. Mr. Corbett is a graduate of the University of California and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He is lecturer in architecture at Columbia, a member of the advisory board of the school of Architecture at Princeton, and a member of the Fine Arts Commission of the State of New York.



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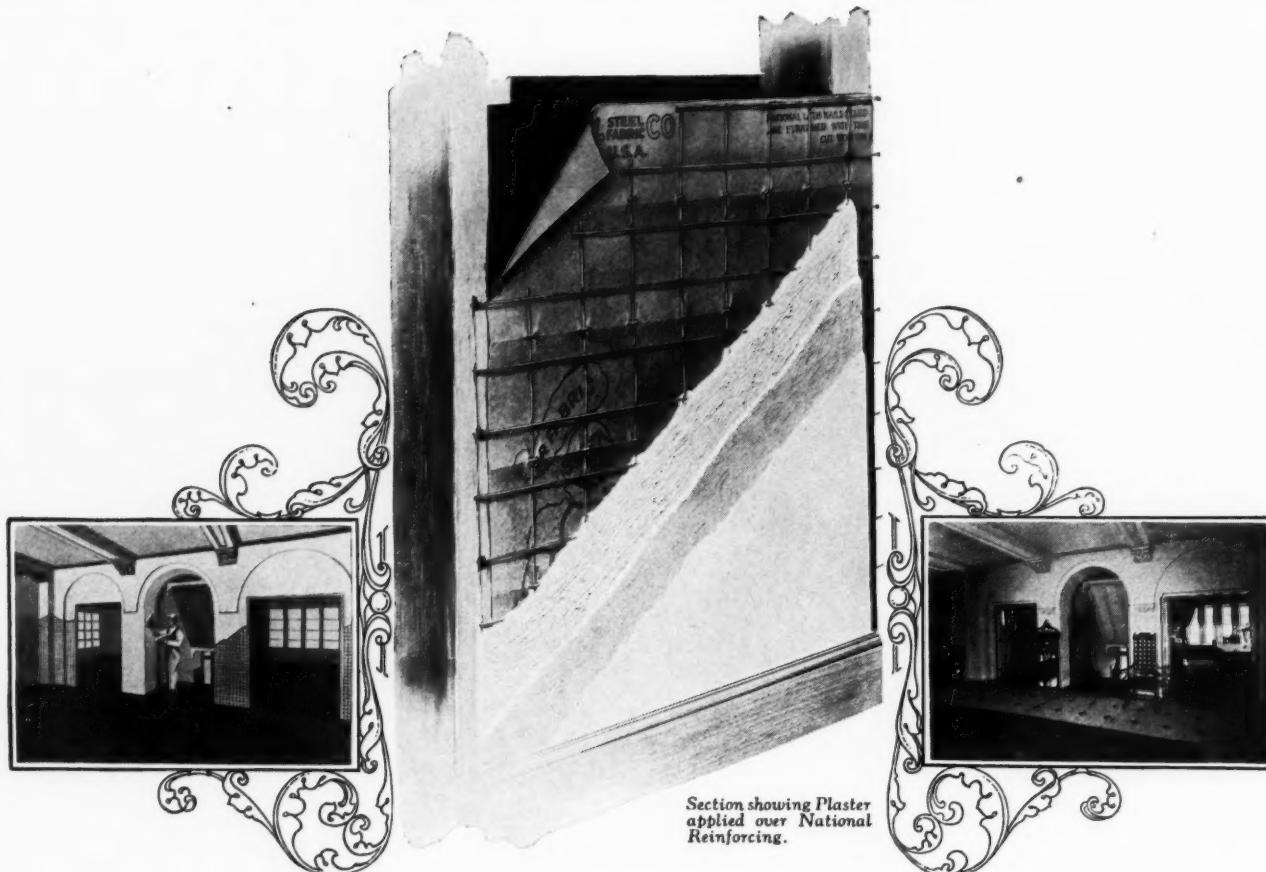
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*The "Reinforced Plaster Construction" Book will prove both of value and of interest. We will gladly furnish it on request.*

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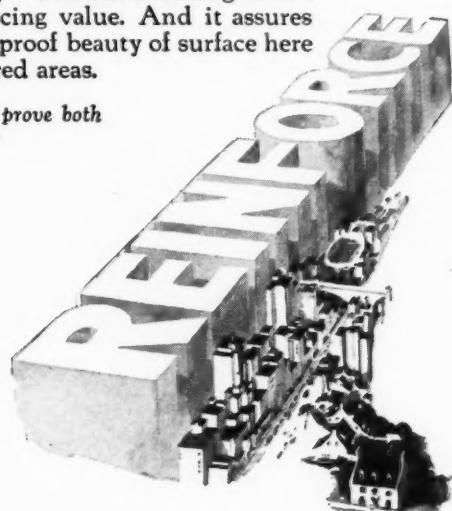
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*Left:*  
The Midland Savings Building—  
Wm. E. & Arthur A. Fisher, Architects

*Right:*  
Continental Oil Building—  
Wm. N. Bowman Co., Architects and Engineers



*Right:*  
Colorado National Bank Building—  
Wm. E. & Arthur A. Fisher and  
M. H. Hoyt, Architects

*Below:*  
Security Building—  
Wm. E. & Arthur A. Fisher,  
Architects

*Below:*  
Patterson Building  
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Architects

## JOHNSON HEAT CONTROL

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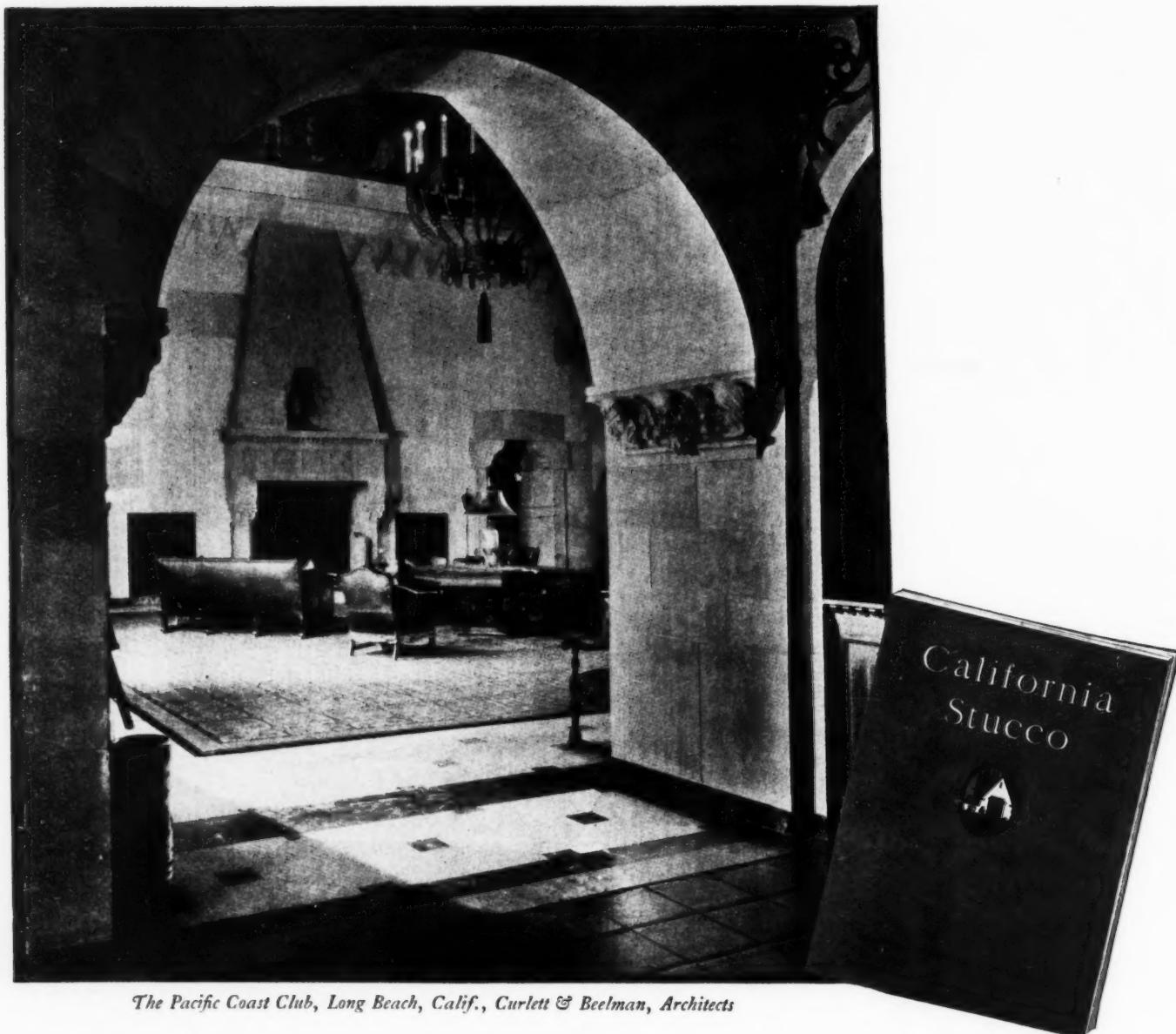
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*The Pacific Coast Club, Long Beach, Calif., Curlett & Beelman, Architects*

THE effect of cut stone is produced in this interior by using California Stucco in a combed and blocked texture. The architects have been enabled to employ the color, texture and structural effect of real stone at a very low cost. Note the cast stucco figures on the arch. California Stucco was used on both the interior and exterior of this 14-story structure.

This new book shows in detail how to produce this and other textures in California Stucco. Textures are shown in natural colors. A request written on your letterhead will bring this book free. Write California Stucco Products Co., 1503 Alameda St., Los Angeles.

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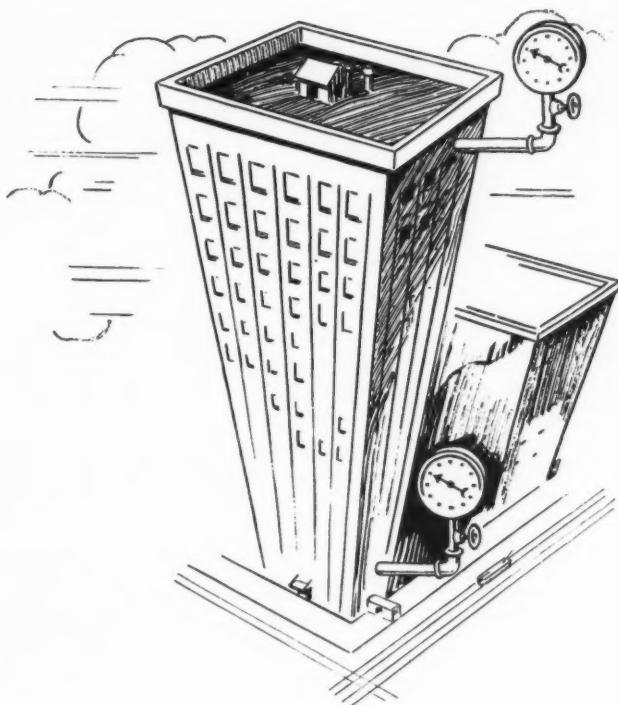
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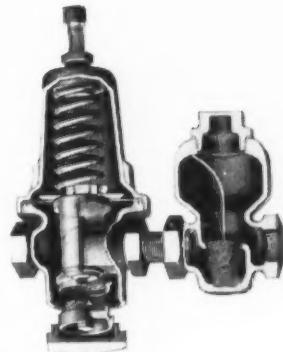
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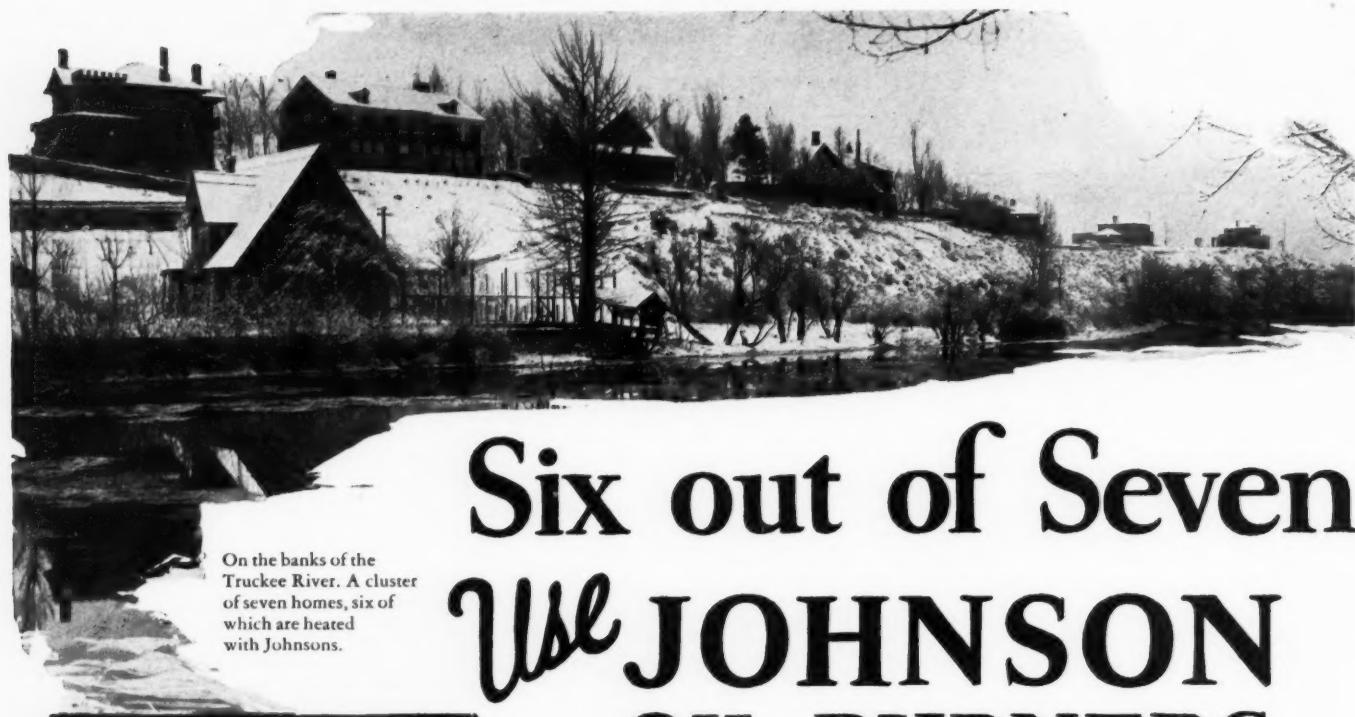
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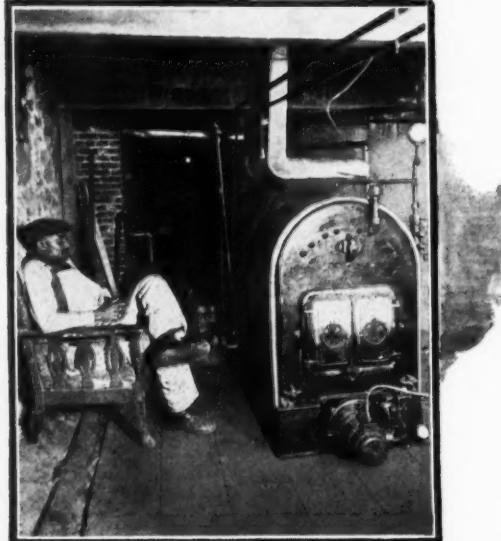


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G-9000. Cross section  
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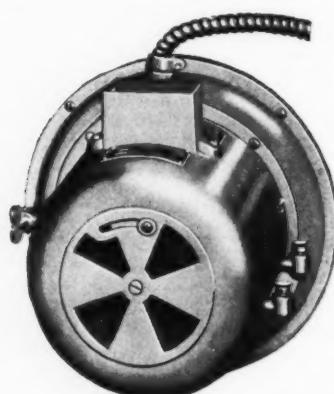
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NEW STEELEAD CATALOG

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Architects interested may procure copies of this catalog by addressing the Northwest Lead Company, 1742 Fourth avenue South, Seattle, Washington.

\* \* \*

A MASTER THINKS IN IRON

A very interesting booklet illustrating the unusual and fine ornamental iron in the Hotel Mark Hopkins, as conceived by Weeks and Day, architects and engineers, and executed by Michel & Pfeffer Iron Works.

A booklet on California Architectural Windows of Copper Steel has also been recently published by Michel & Pfeffer Iron Works.

Copies may be secured from the Michel & Pfeffer Iron Works, Tenth and Harrison streets, San Francisco.

\* \* \*

"Steel Never Fails" is the title of a new book issued by the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., 285 Madison avenue, New York City. Copies will be forwarded without cost to anyone interested.

\* \* \*

The executive offices of the United States Gypsum Company have been removed to 300 West Adams street, Chicago.

\* \* \*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT AND BUILDING REVIEW, published monthly at San Francisco, California, for April 1, 1927.

State of California }  
County of San Francisco } 55.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. Leslie Meek, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of Post Office Address  
Publisher, Western States Publishing Corporation, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Editor, Harris Allen, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, J. Leslie Meek, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

Western States Publishing Corporation, 703 Market Street, San Francisco; A. Hoffman, 345 Battery Street, San Francisco; Harris Allen, 703 Market Street, San Francisco; H. Collier, 345 Battery Street, San Francisco; N. Brydone-Jack, 1617 West Thirtieth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. LESLIE MEEK, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1927.  
(SEAL) E. J. CASEY.  
(My Commission expires August 18, 1927.)

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Pacific Coast Representatives of

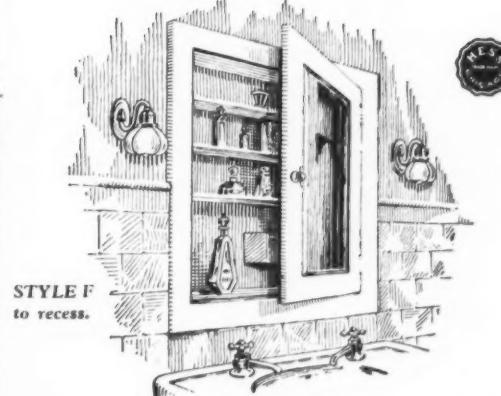
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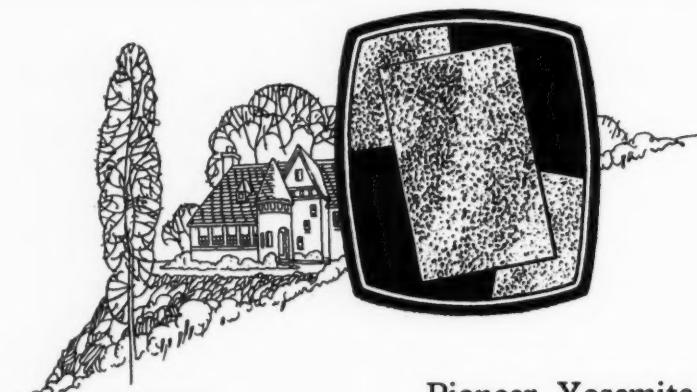
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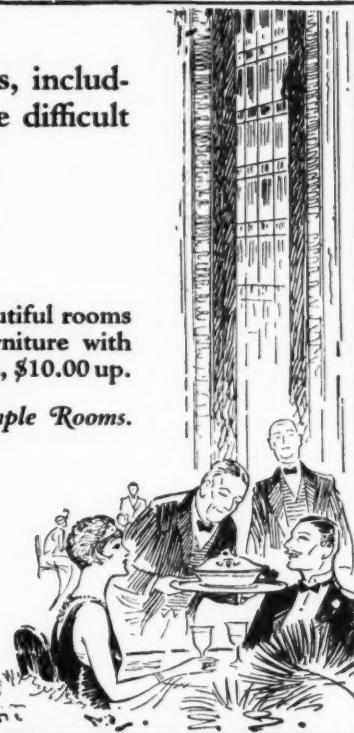
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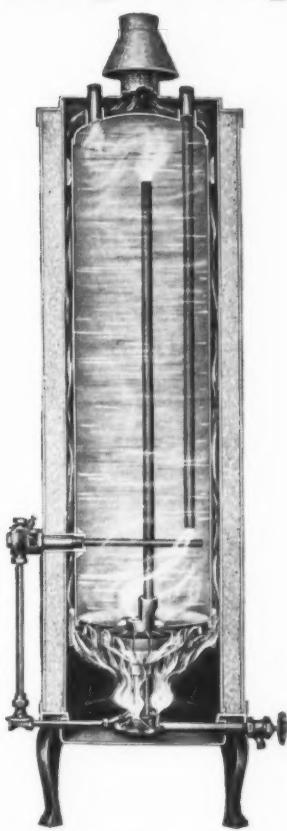
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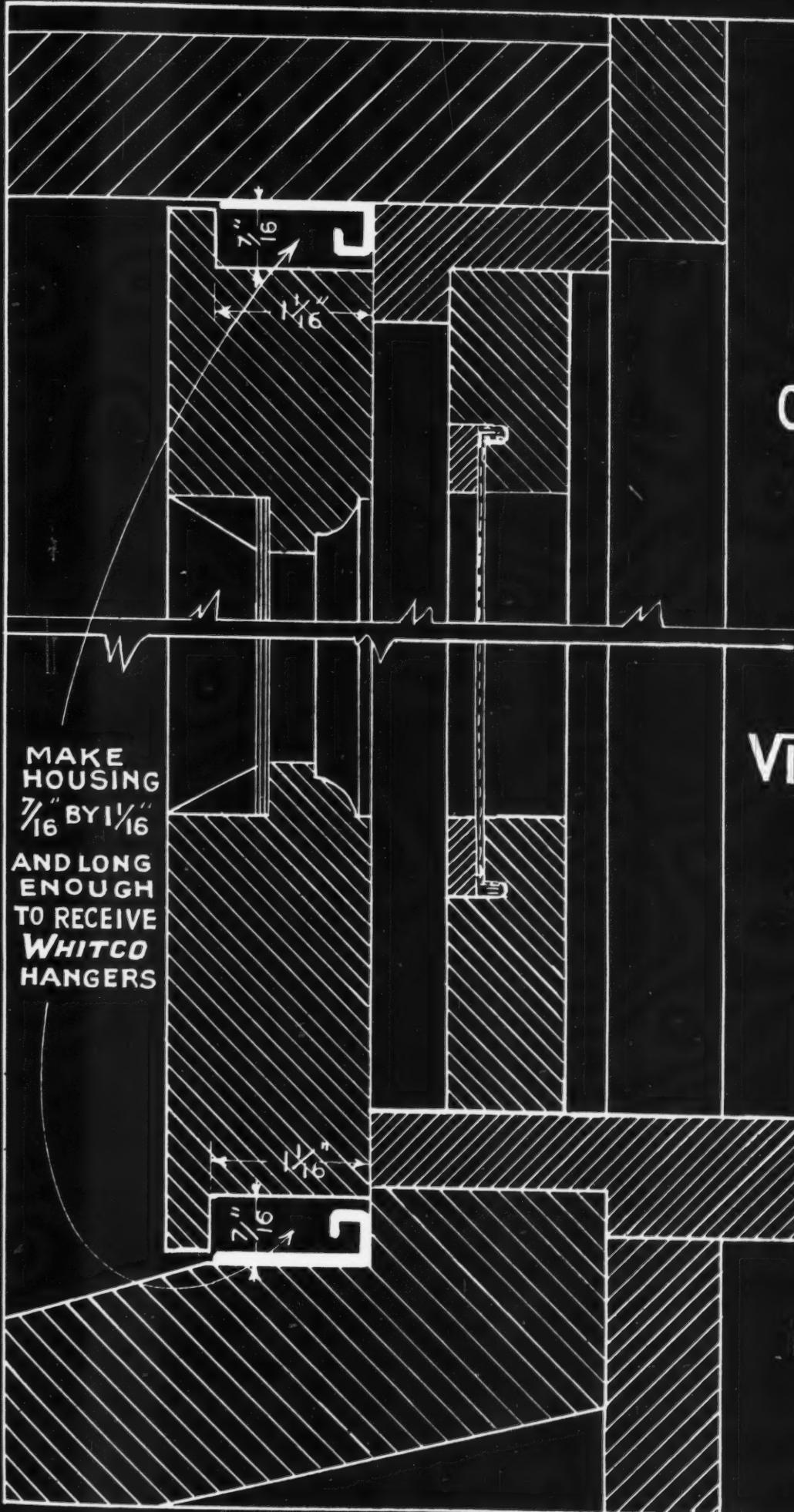


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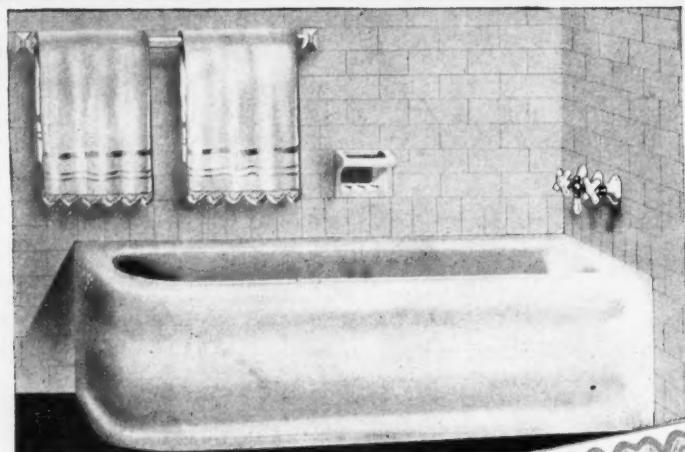
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